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Powerful Allied Attack on Maleme Aided by R.A.F.

Cairo, May 25.

GREATLY encouraged by the reappearance of British fighter aircraft in the air over Crete—a distinctly new feature in the grim battle now in progress—Allied troops have intensified their attack on Maleme, the only strategic point on the island strongly held by the Germans, according to the latest reports received here.

The unofficial impression in Cairo is that the situation shows improvement, since it was only the arrival of further reinforcements that has enabled the Germans so far to hold Maleme. On the other hand, the recapture of Heraklion and Retimo should release more Allied troops for operations against Maleme.

An unceasing stream of shells and bombs is being rained day and night on this important aerodrome, which the Germans, despite tremendous losses in men and aircraft, are fighting furiously to retain for their troop-carriers bringing reinforcements and ammunition.

British long-range guns are stated to have been wreaking havoc among German Junker-52 troop-carriers, finding them easy targets.

Meanwhile, mopping-up by British forces continues on other parts of the island, where towed gliders have been used by the Germans. Some of the German troop-carriers are said to have been landing forces on small beaches but in almost every case the Germans are reported to have been mowed down by British fighters.

Determined Efforts

"Determined efforts were made by the Germans to reinforce their troops already in Crete during Friday," says the latest Middle East communique.

"At Heraklion and Retimo," it continues, "detachments landed by air were decisively dealt with. Other parties landed further afield are being mopped up by Empire forces ably assisted by Greek troops.

"In and around Maleme intense fighting is continuing. The Germans have launched their main effort in this area to extend their original foothold. Fighting resolutely and despite intensive dive-bombing throughout the day, our troops have again inflicted very heavy casualties on the enemy, who has also lost a high proportion of his troop-carrying aircraft.

"The spirit of our Empire forces remains as high as ever."

A communique issued by the R.A.F. says that "in Crete extensive damage was caused to enemy aircraft and troops at Maleme by aircraft of the R.A.F. on May 22, when our bombers attacked a large number of Junkers 52 on the aerodrome and beach. The enemy was also machine-gunned, and preliminary reports state that at least ten enemy planes were destroyed and many others damaged.

"Later reconnaissance confirmed that many of the Junkers were burnt out, and a large number completely unserviceable. Long-range fighters also attacked the enemy at Maleme and destroyed at least four large troop-carriers."

Fraser Confident

"The next few hours may well prove decisive in the great battle of Crete," declared the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. Peter Fraser, in an interview with Reuters yesterday.

"I am very confident that our New Zealand troops and their gallant Australian, British, Greek and Cretan comrades will succeed in holding Crete against one of the heaviest air attacks yet launched and in circumstances which will never be repeated. Never have conditions been so favourable for air attack, with German air bases so close and our men deprived of air support and so handicapped.

"I have great hope of the outcome. I know New Zealand troops, and I know that they are not surpassed for co-operation, unity, tenacity, discipline and individual initiative. They showed their quality in Greece, fighting a heroic rearguard action, as did the Australians and Greeks, and they are giving an equally good account of themselves in Crete."—Reuter.

German Claim

London, May 25.

The first official German reference to fighting in Crete is made in a special German High Command announcement which states, "Since the

[Reuter.

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Nazis Find Crete Airfield Inadequate

London, May 25.

Driven from Crete by the overwhelming German Stuka "dive-bomber" attacks which made their aerodromes untenable, the Middle East Royal Air Force yesterday gave tremendous support to Imperial land forces fighting against the invasion of Crete. Operating from bases in Egypt, the R.A.F. furiously carried out a series of raids on Maleme, the lone but serious German foothold in Crete, according to official quarters.

In addition to the havoc caused among troops carriers on the aerodrome and the nearby beach—constituting the main concentration point for the German invasion forces—the R.A.F. must have seriously damaged the landing surface of the Maleme aerodrome. According to reports, this surface was just being repaired from effects of the Germans' own attacks which preceded landing of the airborne troops.

Airfield Inadequate

The fact that the German forces are now using Maleme beach was taken as an indication that the aerodrome, either because of its size or because of previous damage, was totally inadequate for the high-speed Nazi reinforcement necessary to beat off the Anglo-Greek counter-attacks and maintain the German aerial bridgehead.

With the Battle of Crete, constituting the first German stepping-stone toward Syria and the Middle East, now in its fifth day there were no signs of slackening German pressure.

Many quarters thought that this week-end would bring the decisive phase of the battle, either demonstrating the impossibility of overwhelming the defenders from the air or the inevitability of the Germans finally being able to expand their forces on the island until sufficient strength has been gained to begin a real land campaign.—United Press.

U.S.S. Panay Survivors To Get Medals

Washington, May 25.

The United States Senate yesterday voted to spend U.S.$16.50 with which to honour officers and civilians who were aboard the gunboat U.S.S. Panay when it was bombed and sunk by Japanese bombers in the Yangtze river on December 12, 1937. The bill now goes to the House for approval.—United Press.

Pope to Broadcast Peace Appeal

Vatican City, May 25.

Pope Pius XII will speak over a world-wide radio broadcast on June 1, on the occasion of the Pentecost Festival, it was officially announced last night. The speech will be translated into all principal languages. The announcement added that the speech would contain references to the Papal Encyclical, *Rerum Novarum* which is noted in ecclesiastical history for its socal and economic advice in time of international adversity. Reliable quarters said the speech would also contain an appeal for world-wide peace.—United Press.

Admiral Raeder Warns U.S. Against Convoying

Berlin, May 24.

AMERICAN action in convoying war materials to Great Britain would be "plain acts of war and unprovoked aggression" against Germany, Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, declared in an exclusive interview today.

Grand Admiral Raeder declared that German naval forces "would be justified in dealing with those contraband convoys in accordance with the rules and laws of naval warfare, and would, if need be, justified in resorting to arms if they are prevented by United States men-of-war from exercising their rights."

The Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy asserted that aggressiveness of the so-called patrol system "cannot be doubted, and actually constitutes support of a British adversary.

Warning Washington against extending this system, Grand Admiral Raeder declared that the patrolling of the Atlantic by United States naval units has not served any defensive purpose, but has "constituted a new service in favour of the British.

He added that a number of German merchant vessels, for example the Columbus, have fallen victims of this system. "Nobody can expect a German warship commander to look on idly while an American warship communicates the position of his ship to the British Admiralty.

"Act of War"

"Such procedure must be regarded as an act of war....and a German commander would be justified to act in accordance with the rules of naval warfare and force the ship in question to cease its hostile activity."

Recalling that neutral shipping has been warned against sailing with dimmed or blacked-out lights, Grand Admiral Raeder asserted that this also holds true in the case of neutral warships. He warned that belligerent warships, in the interests of their own security, will open fire at once on such vessels " which can be deemed as having something to hide, and therefore must reckon with an attack without warning.

Grand Admiral Raeder asserted that German warlike threats toward the United States are out of the question. He charged that since the war was not a matter of invading America "American war mongers decided to extend their warlike acts a thousand miles to seek danger in far-away waters with the object of provoking incidents.

In view of these obvious facts, Raeder warned, the responsibility for a possible German-United States conflict must lie exclusively with those who have elected to ignore both the repeated German warnings, and at home, the attitude of the majority of the American people.—Domei.

Iraqi Regent Asks Loyalty To Britain

With Reuter's Special Correspondent In Iraq, May 25.

The Regent of Iraq has arrived in his own country accompanied by a number of Iraqi notables. Emir Abdul Illah, who was wearing the uniform of a general in the Iraqi Army, expressed his delight on returning to Iraq. At the same time he was deeply moved to see the tragic waste of life among those misguided people that had taken up arms against their ally.

He said his object was to restore his country to a normal state. The Regent said he was pleased to hear that a number of Iraqi rebels, when they realized they were to fight against the British, returned to Baghdad rather than go into action.

Now all these misguided soldiers wanted to serve under the Regent.

The Emir added that he was expecting a proclamation to be promulgated from the air over Baghdad and other cities announcing his return and calling on all Iraquis to join forces with him. The setting up of a provisional Government at Baghdad or some other centre was being considered. He said he was confident that his return would be welcomed by the people of Baghdad.

"My aim is to free Iraq of those enemies of Britain who, because of the alliance between our two countries, are also enemies of Iraq," he concluded.—Reuter.

Representative in Basrah

Cairo, May 25.

Emir Abdul Illah, the Regent of Iraq, has sent a former Prime Minister of Iraq to act as his representative in Basrah. It is from the country round Basrah and further inland that the Emir has received many expressions of loyalty by well known chiefs and other Iraqi notables.

Severe Floods

British military operations in Iraq are being delayed by severe floods round Fallujah on the road to Baghdad. The damage was reported being repaired.

R.A.F. bombers have continued to attack rebel aerodromes.—Reuter.

Airfields Bombed

Beirut, May 25.

British planes bombed the Aleppo and Damascus aerodromes yesterday according to an official announcement made last night, and Syrian Air Raid Precautions wardens were resummoned to active duty indicating fears of further British aerial incursions.

An Iraq communique published here reported that aerial and ground fighting between British and Iraq forces continued in Iraq yesterday. Iraq planes bombarded Habbaniyah aerodrome, while the British bombed Baghdad aerodrome, the communique stated.—United Press.

Border Said Closed

London, May 25.

The frontier between Syria and Palestine has been closed, according to a message from Beirut quoted by the Ankara radio last night.—Reuter.

Pamphlets Dropped On Syria by R.A.F.

Cairo, May 25.

British planes today flew over Syria dropping pamphlets calling on all loyal Frenchmen to rally to the cause of Free France.

The pamphlets were signed by Colonel Collet who recently crossed the frontier into Palestine in order to join the Free French forces.—Reuter.

Ulster Prime Minister Returns to Belfast

London, May 25.

Mr. Andrews, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, returned to Belfast today after his conference with Mr. Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister and other British ministers on the question of conscription in Northern Ireland.

It is thought likely that Mr. Andrews will make an early statement to the Northern Ireland Parliament and this may coincide with a similar statement by Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons.

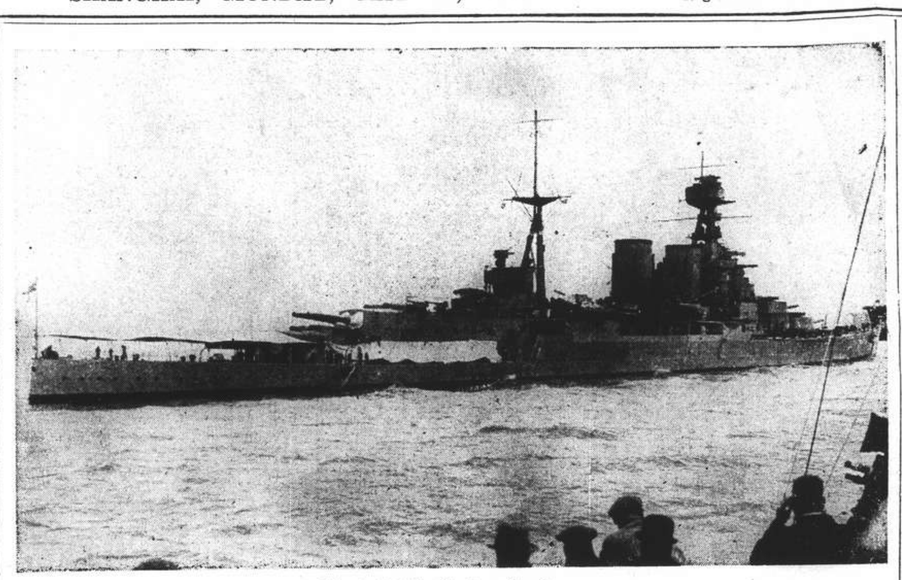
Three other ministers are remaining in London for a few days for further consultations on important matters deriving form Ulster's war efforts.—Reuter.

Capt. Roosevelt Says "We Were Bombed in Iraq"

Cairo, May 25.

Capt. James Roosevelt, U.S.M.C., told the United Press yesterday after returning from Iraq and Palestine that "things in Iraq seem to be going pretty well."

The son of the American President, who arrived here recently via China to be an American observer with the British in the Middle and Near East, revealed that "we spent 72 hours in Iraq where we were machine-gunned and bombed but came out all right."—United Press.



Giant Battle-Cruiser Sunk

H.M.S. Hood, the largest ship in the British Navy, has been sunk as a result of an unlucky hit, which exploded a magazine, during a battle with German naval units in the neighbourhood of Greenland. The German battleship Bismarck, the latest addition to Germany's capital ships, was damaged in the engagement, which was still continuing, according to the latest communiqué, with the British in hot pursuit of the Germans. The picture shows H.M.S. Hood.

Hood Sunk in Battle Off Greenland; Bismarck Hit

London, May 25.

BRITAIN'S biggest battlecruiser, the 42,100-ton H.M.S. Hood—the biggest warship in the world—"through an unlucky hit in a magazine" blew-up and sank during an engagement with German naval forces off Greenland early on Saturday morning. An Admiralty announcement "feared there will be few survivors" of the ship's complement, nominally consisting of 1341 officers and men.

The British squadron involved is stated to have damaged the German 30,000-ton battleship Bismarck, which was with the German force, while the Admiralty announcement concluded with:—"The pursuit of the enemy continues."

A communique issued by the Admiralty last night states:

"British naval forces intercepted early this morning (Saturday) off the coast of Greenland German naval forces, including the battleship Bismarck.

"The enemy were attacked, and during the ensuing action, H.M.S. Hood (Captain R. Kerr, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral L. E. Holland) received an unlucky hit in a magazine and blew up."

Completed in 1920, the Hood was armed with eight 15-inch guns, 12 5.5-inch guns and four 4-inch high-angle guns. The battle-cruiser had a speed of 31 knots.

The German battleship Bismarck has a displacement of 30,000 tons and a speed of 30 knots. Launched on February 14, 1939, the Bismarck's armament includes eight 15-inch and 12 5.9-inch guns. The vessel has a length of 792 feet and a breadth of 118 feet.—Reuter.

Berlin Version

Berlin, May 25.

Units of the German navy roaming the Atlantic sea-lanes off Iceland yesterday engaged "heavy English naval forces" according to an announcement by the high command and destroyed a battlecruiser, probably the H.M.S. Hood, the biggest warship in the world. Another British battleship was forced to turn back from the engagement.

"German naval forces are continuing operations without damage worth mentioning," the communique added.

The German forces taking part in the battle were under the command of Fleet Leader Admiral Buetjens. The forces were led by the crack German battleship Bismarck.

Prior to issuance of the special communique reporting the battle, authorized Nazi sources said that German U-boats attacked the British ships near Greenland. One of the Royal Navy units was torpedoed, and after a tremendous explosion it heeled over and sank.

Former Battles

Hitherto, all action between British and German capital ships has been limited to indecisive skirmishes. The H.M.S. Renown clashed with the Scharnhorst in a brief fight off the Norwegian coast on Apr. 19, 1940. Each warship claimed to have inflicted damage on the other, but the fight broke off without a decision.

The Bismarck was launched on Feb. 10, 1939, and constitutes—together with the Tirpitz—the spearhead of Germany's battle fleet of four capital ships.

It was never officially revealed when the Bismarck, sistership of the Tirpitz, was placed in service although it was generally understood they had been in service since last summer.—United Press.

Lesson From Sinking

New York, May 25.

The British-German naval engagement on Saturday, in which the British lost the world's largest warship, the H.M.S. Hood, demonstrated the weakness of speedy battle-cruisers in which armoured protection is sacrificed to mobility.

[United Press.

(Continued on page 2, col. 4 *)

Hood Believed Sunk in American Patrol Area

New York, May 25.

The sinking of the British battle-cruiser H.M.S. Hood off the coast of Greenland on Saturday has greatly shocked America and has helped to bring home to many of the people of the United States the nearness of the war to their country.

The only reaction in Washington was that it showed the necessity for an immediate decision on United States naval policy.

From the details of the engagement available, it showed that German naval forces were operating in waters which United States ships are understood to be patrolling.

News is still awaited concerning the German 30,000-ton battleship Bismarck which the British Admiralty communique, issued last night, said was damaged in the engagement, and of the rest of the German squadron which the communique stated was being pursued.—Reuter.

Germany Seeks Trade Deal With Turkey

Ankara, May 25.

Germany is trying to arrange a £45,000,000 (Turkish) trade deal with the Turks, it is believed in business circles here. A long call made by Herr Franz von Papen, German Ambassador, at the Foreign Office on Saturday is thought to be connected with this.

The proposed arrangement, it is thought, would provide for sale by Germany of machinery and war materials and the purchase of copper, tanning materials and all sorts of foodstuffs, from Turkey. The deal could be concluded under protocol four of the agreement of July, 1939 but the Turkish harvest shows no signs of being sufficiently good to warrant large exportable surpluses.—Reuter.

Spain Said Approaching Unavoidable Decision

Madrid, May 25.

The Spanish Falangist Party organ, "Pueblo," editorially declared yesterday that Spain was approaching the time when she must make an unavoidable decision—whether to actively join the war on the side of the Axis powers. The newspaper said that Spain can not remain passive much longer.—United Press.

Refugees from Iraq Reach Ankara

Ankara, May 25.

The daughter of the Premier of Iraq, Rashid Ali Al-Gailani, and the wife, son and daughter of Nagi Shezket, Iraqi Minister of Defence, arrived in Ankara by train from Baghdad yesterday morning. The Iraqi legation declined to comment on their arrival.—United Press.

Nazi Press Publishes Articles "Proving" Roosevelt a Jew

London, May 25.

The German press yesterday published articles trying to prove that President Roosevelt is of Jewish origin, and declaring that "almost all of Roosevelt's advisers are Jews, like Henry Morgenthau, Felix Frankfurter, Bernard Baruch and Herbert Lehman."

Quoting these articles, the German radio said: "Roosevelt himself declared some time ago that his forefathers came to America from Holland about 300 years ago, and that he did not care whether they had been Jews, Catholics or Protestants. Investigations have shown that about 1720 there were some Roosevelts in New Amsterdam. They were Jews and their forefathers had been Jews also."

The announcer added: "It is an established fact that the first traceable ancestress of the Roosevelt family was a Jewess, but the pedigree of the family shows that later there were more Jewish intermarriages in the family. It has been proved beyond doubt that Roosevelt's mother is also of Jewish origin, and his wife is a Jewess, whose mother was a Jewess, Rebecca Hall."—Reuter.

Suez Canal Area Again Raided

Cairo, May 25.

The Suez Canal area was raided by enemy planes, but, although a few bombs were dropped, no damage was caused and there were no casualties, stated a communique issued last night by the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior.

Air-raid warnings were also sounded yesterday in Cairo and in another area in north Egypt, but no bombs were dropped.—Reuter.

U.S. Goods Seized By Japanese In Haiphong

Hanoi, May 25.

The Japanese mission to Indo-China early today removed American-owned goods from godowns of the American firm, Far Eastern Trading Co., at Haiphong according to a message from the American Consul there to Mr. Charles Reed, U. S. Consul at Hanoi.

The Japanese mission removed goods from godowns belonging to other firms, it was revealed. There were no incidents at the time of the seizure.

The firms yesterday refused a Japanese request to turn over keys to the godowns, and gave the keys to a French official in Haiphong. This official protested to the Japanese against their demand, but this morning the Japanese acted without informing either the Indo-China Government or the firms.

Ownership Disputed

The goods were en route to China when Japanese forces entered Indo-China last year and the American firms have not been able to move them out of the country since that time. The Japanese have contended that the goods were Chinese-owned and therefore subject to confiscation, rather than American-owned.

The American firms were ordered to hand over the keys by 9 a.m. today, but the Japanese moved to seize the goods an hour before the deadline after the firms had refused to conform to the demand. The Mayor of Haiphong immediately informed the Hanoi Government of the situation.—United Press.

France Denies Seizure Of American Ships

Vichy, May 24.

A categorical denial was issued here today to the report that France had seized American vessels in French ports either as a measure of reprisal for the placing of armed guards on French vessels tied up in American ports or as a reply to the British capture of the French tanker Sheherazade. French authorized quarters point out that, in any case, there are no American vessels in French ports.—Havas Telemondial.

Vichy Protests

Vichy, May 24.

Well-informed sources revealed that the Vichy government is protesting to Britain through the United States State Department against the British seizure on May 22 of the 13,467 ton French tanker Sheherazade while crossing the Atlantic with a British navicert.—Domei.

Washington Silent

Washington, May 24.

Mr. Cordell Hull in a statement to the press indicated that the United States would not take action regarding the British seizure of the 13,467-ton French tanker Sheherazade.

Mr. Hull pointed out that the British government was free to use its own judgment regarding any action taken against foreign vessels on the high seas. State Department officials understood that the United States was not advised regarding the British Navy's action prior to the seizure.—Domei.

Heavy Buying of Silver In Portugal

London, May 25.

Large purchases of silver, it is understood, have been made during the past month throughout Portugal by continental buyers, the supposed purpose being the use of nitrate for the manufacture of explosives. In the past two weeks, the price had risen over 60 per cent, but has now dropped to little over normal, suggesting that the purchases have been practically finished or that, new supplies, attracted by the high prices, are coming in.—Reuter.

Last Italian Centres In Abyssinia Falling

Cairo, May 25.

DESPITE appalling weather conditions in Abyssinia, Imperial troops, with the assistance of the South African Air Force, are steadily mopping up the last centres of Italian resistance. Operating in heavy rain and intense heat, West African troops have captured the towns of Douko and Daoua in the lakes districts south of Addis Ababa and have attacked the remnants of two Italian divisions in this area. Hundreds of prisoners and many guns, armoured cars and vehicles have been captured.

Near Gondar in the north-west of Abyssinia Imperial troops are gradually drawing a cordon round the second area of Italian resistance.

Italian counter-attacks against the escarpment overlooking Soddu, which the British occupied three days ago, have been completely broken up by units of the Sudan defence force.

South African planes are giving the Italians no rest. Their bombers continue to attack transport and troop concentrations and their fighters support the British troops in their advances.—Reuter.

Soddu Captured

Cairo, May 25.

Imperial forces captured Soddu, Abyssinia, and surrounded two Italian divisions in that area in final efforts to smash the few remaining points of Fascist resistance in East Africa, General Headquarters announced yesterday.

Imperial troops and Sudanese defence forces "successfully repulsed heavy enemy counter-attacks," the communique added, revealing that Italian resistance has not been ended. It said the situation "has been completely restored."

"In the sharp engagements which preceded the capture of Soddu, West African troops took several hundred prisoners, a number of guns and mechanical transport with light losses to themselves," the communique added.

African troops in the area further to the south captured Uondo, where 600 Italians with guns, armoured cars and other equipment were taken, the communique added.

An R.A.F. communique revealed that heavy British bombers raided Benghazi on Thursday night and Friday "causing considerable damage" to the Axis-held Libyan port. One British plane was reported by the R.A.F. to be missing from all operations, including those over Crete and Libya.—United Press.

Nazis Lose Tanks

By Reuters' Special Correspondent With Advanced British Forces in The Western Desert, May 25.

The Germans on Friday suffered the heaviest tank losses since their appearance in Libya when they tried to advance in two columns on "Hell-fire" Pass the principal strategic point on this side of the Egyptian frontier.

The first column, moving along the edge of an escarpment, was engaged by our forces near Sollum at 10 a.m. and driven back with two tanks definitely destroyed and others probably damaged.

Early in the afternoon, another column was discovered, trying to make its way round the left flank of the British troops who had dealt with the first German force. This column was heavily engaged and six tanks were knocked out and the others forced to retire across the frontier. British losses were nil.

This action brings German tank losses to 11 in 48 hours, three destroyed on Wednesday near the frontier. Although this reverse does not seriously affect the total numbers which the Germans are able to use, it marks an expensive failure of their recent policy of trying to whittle down our tank numbers.

Apart from tank activity, the Germans have shown no signs of trying to recover territory lost during the British push last week, and in fact seem at present more concerned with constructing defences around Capuzzo, along the frontier and around Tobruk.—Reuter.

Sand-Storms at Tobruk

Cairo, May 25.

Heavy sand-storms in the Tobruk area interfered with observation and operations yesterday, and in the Sollum area our patrols and artillery have continued their aggressive tactics, says a communique issued here last night.

In Abyssinia, the South African Air Force continued to give air support to troops in central Abyssinia by bombing an enemy transport and troop concentrations.

Military circles here stress the brilliance of the campaign of the lakes in Abyssinia conducted by Gen. Cunningham in very bad weather, heat and rain. This campaign is now yielding fruit, resulting in the rounding up of two Italian divisions led by Gen. Gazzera.—Reuter.

R.A.F. Continues Attacks on Enemy Ships Off Holland

London, May 25.

Aircraft of the Bomber Command yesterday continued their attacks on enemy ships off the coast of Holland, stated an Air Ministry communique issued this morning.

Two vessels of about 2,500 tons each were hit. One of these was believed to have been sunk and the other was set on fire and left limping to port.

Other vessels were bombed and machine-gunned. One British aircraft is missing from these operations.

Lull Continues

German raids over Britain last night were on a very slight scale. The Air Ministry this morning stated that a few bombs were dropped near a coast town in East Anglia before dark and in the west of England a little later, but damage and casualties were slight.

Other reports mentioned damage at two east coast towns in which a hospital and a nursing home were hit, from which one serious casualty resulted.—Reuter.

Anglo-Japan Relations Said Worsening

Chungking, May 25.

Commenting on the return to Japan of Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, Ambassador to Britain, the official "Central Daily News" says it is an indication that Anglo-Japanese relations are becoming worse.

"While Mr. Shigemitsu states this is no indication of worsening of Anglo-Japanese relations, we do not share that view," says the paper. "The recent statements in the House of Commons by Mr. Anthony Eden expressing determination to support China's resistance and voicing disapproval of Japanese discrimination against British interests in China, also the statement by the British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, regarding the Burma Road have dealt a serious blow to Japan.

"The fundamental cause of the deterioration of Anglo-Japanese relations lies with Japan whose aggression in China and destruction of British rights and interests in the Far East are mainly responsible for the present position. The key to the question is whether Japan will realise her mistakes. When Mr. Shigemitsu returns to Tokyo will he give this question his serious considerations?"—Reuter.

Hongkong Gets New Money

Hongkong, May 25.

The Crown Colony's new one-cent coupons to make up for the shortage of small copper coins has been approved by the London Government and HK$5,000,000 worth of the new script will be issued shortly. The shortage of copper cents has been so acute that some dealers were using postage stamps, loose cigarettes and boxes of matches for change while trams were using old three-cent uncancelled fare receipts. The new coupons will have a legal tender value up to $1.—United Press.

Thailand Areas Barred To Foreigners

Bangkok, May 24.

Foreigners will be prohibited from residing in the regions of Lopburi, Prachinburi, and Jolburi, the official gazette published here today announced. The gazette, however, said that foreigners wishing to travel in the above areas may do so after obtaining special police permits, and may stay within the aforementioned areas for 30 days.—Domei.

Military Court to Try Would-Be Assassin of Italian King

Rome, May 25.

AN Italian military tribunal will try shortly Sig. Mihailoff Vasil Laci, a young resident of Albania, for attempting to assassinate King Victor Emmanuel of Italy on May 17, the Government announced last night.

The communique claimed that Sig. Laci had confessed "he had personal grievances against members of the Albanian Government because he was unemployed and his aim was to break up the rejoicing of the Albanian people." The would-be assassin fired also at the Prime Minister of Albania who was with the Italian King at the time.

Reliable sources claimed that Sig. Laci fired a total of four revolver shots from a point near the Italian Carabinieri headquarters at the unnamed city in Albania. A rear tire of the automobile in which the King was riding was hit.

Sig. Laci later admitted he had fired the shots in an effort to insure his immediate arrest and escape from lynching.

King Victor continued to the airport, where he reviewed the honour guard, and then ordered a plane to take him back to Italy.

The shooting incident occurred at 2 p.m. on May 17 outside Tirana, Albania, along the Tirana-Durazzo highway which leads to the Tirana airfield.

Two unnamed Italian road-workers were standing beside the would-be assassin and saved the lives of King Victor and the Albanian Prime Minister, Sig. Shevket Verlaci, by knocking down Sig. Laci's revolver so that the bullets went low.

The two roadworkers attacked Sig. Laci, blackening one eye and giving him a bloody nose before Italian Carabinieri rushed up and saved him from lynching by hundreds who came running up.—United Press.

Crete Invasion Said Rehearsal For Attack On Britain

The following commentary on the military position for both the attackers and defenders of Crete, was given by Capt. Cyril Falls, Military Correspondent of "The Times," over the B.B.C. on Friday night:—

WHEN we discovered that the enemy was hard at work on the newly captured aerodromes of Greece it looked very likely that an attack was being prepared against Crete. Therefore the present invasion has come as no surprise, although we should have wished for more time to prepare the defences of the long narrow island. Crete is 150 miles long, and nowhere more than 35 miles wide, and there are two much narrower waistlines which almost divide the island into three. On the map Crete looks very much like a gate barring the entrance to the Aegean Sea.

In the hands of the enemy it would bar us out of the Aegean and secure the enemy's position in the Islands of the Greek Archipelago and it would help to complete Germany's encirclement of Turkey. It would be a useful advance base against Egypt behind which the shipping acquired by Germany as a result of the Balkan campaign could circulate in comparative safety. The fall of Crete would not seal the fate of Egypt but it would be a fresh handicap in our defence of our position in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Interesting Problems

The attack and defence of Crete present very interesting problems: in some ways the attack is similar to the German attack on Norway, but there are important differences. The attack on Norway was very carefully prepared and formed an astute combination of aerial, naval and land forces. It had the advantage of "inside" help, and as Norway was at peace with Germany the Germans were able to send soldiers across in the holds of merchantmen. This is just the difference; Norway was neutral and so the ground could be carefully prepared.

Norway was well situated for German warships to cover the attack, but even so the German Navy suffered heavily, and but for luck and bad weather the losses would have been much heavier. Our chief difficulty in Norway was that we lacked fighter aircraft support for our forces, for the air-bases in the south were promptly seized by the enemy, who was situated much nearer to them.

But Crete is at war not peace, and it lacks good harbours for naval landings. The island rises steeply from deep sea, and even Suda Bay is handicaped as an anchorage by deep water. The R.A.F. had a number of planes on its own airfields, and the small army was on a war footing expecting attack.

German Strength in Greece

On the other hand the Germans were in great force in southern Greece, so the stage was set for an attempt to capture a comparatively small piece of hostile territory mainly by the use of air-borne troops. Although comparatively small Crete covers an area of 3,000 square miles —it is the fourth island in the Mediterranean after Sardinia, Sicily and Cyprus the enemy could count on a large proportion of our troops being concentrated on the defence of the air-bases, Suda Bay and the two chief towns.

The first point was: would an attempt to take Crete be made by air-borne troops alone? In such a case one or two thousand parachutists would be landed in an effort to secure level ground on which troop-carrying planes could land. If this failed the enemy would have to bomb our fighters off their own landing grounds. The Germans are said to have about 1 000 planes available in the Eastern Mediterranean, but I do not know what proportion are troop-carriers.

The more men landed the more supplies of food and ammunition are needed. Suppose the enemy landed 40,000 men, and thereafter their air service became disorganized, then these 40,000 would be doomed, because they could not live on the island much less conquer it. Therefore I thought that a determined attempt would also be made from the sea. Tackled that way the problem is quite different...if the enemy could land men and supplies by sea they would win by sheer weight of numbers, for the air-borne troops would not then have to do the whole job, but would concentrate on seizing ports and beaches to which to direct shipping.

Royal Navy Not Afraid

In this he would encounter grave difficulties in the shape of naval forces which in this case consist of the Mediterranean fleet. His dive-bombers would protect his convoys as far as possible, but Admiral Cunningham has never allowed dive-bombers to make him leave go grip on his prey. Big risks would be run by the Mediterranean Fleet and we might well sustain hits on our lighter vessels, but I do not myself believe that our fleet would be crippled.

I don't doubt that the enemy looks at Crete as a full-dress rehearsal for the invasion of Britain, a full try-out of a complete division of air-borne troops. Such a division comprises two infantry regiments, one artillery regiment armed with 24 75 mm. guns and 37 mm. anti-tank guns; also reconnaisance and signals units; each of the three battalions in a regiment has a machine-gun company. A similar formation would be used in the initial stages of an invasion of Britain.

Menzies Advocates National Gov't

Sydney, May 25.

The Prime Minister, Mr. R. G. Menzies, passionately advocated a national government in a broadcast immediately on his arrival here yesterday.

"I return with just one sick feeling in my heart—that I must come back to my own country to play politics, I think this is a diabolical thing, however friendly and cleanly the game may be played, at a time like the present."

Mr. Menzies added that Australians must do as much as Great Britain towards winning the war.—Reuter.

Government Endorsed

Adelaide, May 25.

Mr. Robert G. Menzies's retention of office is assured by the result of the Federal by-election at Boothby, where the Government candidate, Mr. Price, was returned by a majority of several thousands.

The vote is interpreted as endorsement of the Government's war effort and also of the people's desire for a national government.

Commenting on the by-election, the Acting Prime Minister, Mr. A. W. Fadden, said: "The result is a solid vindication of the Government's war policy and emphasizes the demand for a national government which I regard as the main issue upon which the campaign was fought."—Reuter.

French Children Hold Sports Festival

The French children of Shanghai participated in a sports festival yesterday which was held in French Park under the patronage of M. Roland de Margerie, French Consul-General, and Mme. de Margerie. There were amusing obstacle, potato, sack and bicycle races and combats on stilts, but those in which the animals took part, proved to be the most popular. In the dog race, none of the dogs felt inclined to dash up to their young owners when they were released at the go signal; instead, they remained nonchalantly where they were, gazing at the eager crowds and ignoring the calls and whistles of the children.

In another novel event, each child was led by a farmyard pet on a leash The sight of rabbits, chicken and cats making hops and jumps through the air in every direction but the right one, provoked so much laughter that the children almost forgot it was a race. There was a parade with prizes offered for the most appropriately dressed animal. One participant was a donkey wearing a mauve silk dress and wide-brimmed hat, who was quite unconcerned about his role of a Pied Piper of Hamelin and the bevy of children that followed him in increasing numbers, shrieking with excitement.

Rickshaw Novelty Race

Rickshaws played a prominent part in the novelty races which included one of musical chairs for children of fourteen and over, the boys pulling and the girls riding and running for the chairs. Each time the music stopped the girls were literally thrown out, together with the seat cushions as the boys abruptly dropped the vehicles.

The most colourful and impressive event was the formation riding on bicycles presented by the French boy scouts. They were in three sections, their shirts and decorated bicycles representing the blue, white and red of their national flag. As they rode up in a grand finale, the bands of the Mixed Battalion of Colonial Infantry and the French Municipal Police, played "La Marseillaise" and the company stood silently to attention.

The proceeds from this sports festival will be sent to charitable organizations in France to be used for the benefit of French children. The entire programme was organized by M. du Rivau, with the help and cooperation of the French community of Shanghai.

The judges were Mesdames R. de Margerie, L. des Courtils, L. Fabre, Barraud, Martinoli, de la Ferté, Ancel and Colonel L. Fabre, Captain G. Bouvet, Captain A. Bashschmidt, Messieurs L. des Courtils, H. Radenac, Ch. Grosbois, G. Cattand, M. Lapeyre, R. Sarly, G. Donne, P. Dupuy, P. Moulis, A. Plessis, F. Bouvier, P. Chollot, O. de Sayve, M. G. Cochet, R. Pontet, L. Chevretton, H. Ducrest, and J. W. de Montoussé.

Highway Robbers Use Bicycles

The hectic days of the Wild West, when bad men rode their steeds to rob hapless travellers, were reenacted in the "Wild East" of the International Settlement yesterday afternoon when two highwaymen rode their bicycles (not horses) to commit an armed robbery in full view of scores of Chinese on Paoting Road, near Wayside Road, at 2 o'clock.

To an ordinary pedestrian, the approach of two cyclists may not herald any sinister aims of the riders and the victim of yesterday's robbery was taken completely by surprise when one of the riders calmly produced a pistol and ordered the pedestrian to hand over four rolls of artificial silk that he had been carrying.

Not content with this, the robbers, still with the pistol to take all the fight out of the victim and with witnesses appearing to see nothing wrong in the procedure, forced the man to disrobe. The highwaymen then took his gown, mounted their bicycles and disappeared before the victim had a chance to shout for help. The total loss was estimated by the complainant at the Wayside station at about $600.

Japanese Planes Bomb Liukai

At a Japanese naval air base in Central China, May 25.

Two flights of Japanese naval warplanes operating along the Yangtze yesterday morning swooped down on Liukai, 60 kilometres southeast of Anking, bombing and strafing the headquarters of the Chungking 145th division, a communiqué issued by the press bureau of the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet announced.

One of the warehouses which was bombed exploded with a terrific detonation, according to the airmen who participated in the raid. All Japanese planes returned safely, according to the announcement.

Chungking military outposts in the hinterlands of Szechuen, Shensi and Kansu provinces were bombed mercilessly by Japanese naval aircraft during the past week, according to an announcement released by the press section of the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet.

Ranging deep into enemy territory, Japanese naval bombers took a heavy toll of men and materials in their raids on Chengtu, capital of Szechuen; Lanchow, capital of Kansu; Sienyang and Paoki, in Shensi, and Liangshan in eastern Szechuen, the communiqué said.

Chengtu, according to the communiqué, was bombed twice, as was Lanchow, while Liangshan was raided three times. Other points which were raided included Ipin, Sienyang and Paoki.

Chinese Planes Destroyed

During their severe attacks, Japanese naval aircraft shot down 30 enemy planes and destroyed hangars, grounded planes, fuel storage depots and munitions concentrations.

Chungking defence positions near Ichang were destroyed, the communiqué went on to say, adding that military establishments at Lengshuitan and Kiyang, both in southern Hunan, and at Patung, in western Hupeh, were smashed. Enemy bases at Shihmenkai, east of Lake Poyang, and at Tungcheng, central Anhwei, also were raided, the announcement said.

As to activities by surface craft, the communiqué disclosed that despite unfavourable weather, with the temperature well above 90 degrees, Japanese bluejackets were landed on the banks of the Yangtze. These bluejackets, it was added, cleared out the Yangkiaochow, Hukow and Tsaikiachow areas, of enemy bandits. Eleven mines also were destroyed, the communiqué concluded.—Domei.

Tokyo Press Praise Army

Tokyo, May 25.

Endorsing the opinion of Colonel Itsuo Mabuchi, chief of the Press Bureau of the Army Section of Imperial General Headquarters, voiced yesterday that the key to the solution of the China conflict lies in the complete destruction of Chungking's armed resistance, the metropolitan press this morning editorially declared that further blows must be dealt the Chiang Kai-shek forces as the only solution for the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

The press paid high tribute to the Army for its brilliant victory over General Wei Li-hwang's forces, in which many Chungking commanders and leaders were wounded, killed or taken prisoner.—Domei.

Britain Urged to Take Quick Action In Syria

London, May 25.

As between Great Britain and the Vichy Government things clearly cannot remain much longer where they were, wrote the "Sunday Times," yesterday, three courses seemed to call for adoption by Britain without delay —military occupation of Syria: Britain should extend the full rigours of the blockade to all territories under Vichy control and Britain ought to bomb the chief factories engaged in making German war material, which would need to be done carefully so as to limit French civilian casualties.

No pains should be spared to keep before the eyes of the French people the fact that Britain was fighting for their nation's liberty as well as its own.

"The "Sunday Times" Diplomatic Correspondent said that the situation in Syria had reached the stage where urgent action on Britain's part had become necessary, if the Germans with the help of Vichy authorities were to be prevented from using the country as a base for operations, not only against British forces in Iraq, but also against Palestine, the Suez Canal and Cyprus.

Turkey, greatly alarmed by the preparations expects Britain "to strike quickly," though she is not willing to commit herself beyond "defending herself if attacked."

In Free French quarters in London, it is thought that the entry of British and Free French troops into Syria would meet with little or no resistance from the French there, and that a high proportion of these troops would actively support any action directed against Germany.—Reuter.

Strong Anti-Japanese Feeling in Indo-China

Tokyo, May 25.

"Asahi Shimbun" today published a special despatch from Saigon claiming that anti-Japanese sentiment in French Indo-China was "especially bad" and alleged that violence against Japanese nationals in Indo-China was continuing.

The despatch reported that French officers and sailors beat up three Japanese crewmen off a Japanese steamer on Friday night, and said the Japanese consul strongly protested to authorities against the incident.

The despatch reported that despite conclusion of the trade treaty between Japan and Indo-China, Indo-China's influential economic interests centred in south Indo-China were not welcoming the Japanese economic advance. It charged these quarters were making efforts to check the advance to a minimum.—United Press.

If no ice is available, and a cooling lotion is needed in the sick-room, mix equal parts of milk and methylated spirit together and soak a cloth in the solution.

French Official Leaving Japan After 34 Years

Tokyo, May 25.

After a residence of 34 years in Japan, M. Georges Bonmarchand, secretary and interpreter of the French Embassy, is scheduled to leave here on May 28 to be Consul at Shanghai.

M. Bonmarchand first came to Japan in 1907. He is noted for his fluent command of the Japanese language and has written a number of books on Japanese literature including translations of classics. At Shanghai he will be joined soon by his son Gaston, 21, who is studying in Tokyo.

M. Bonmarchand told reporters that he had served here with 10 Ambassadors and wished to return here to devote his remaining years to promotion of cultural relations between France and Japan after retiring from his official career.—Reuter.

Caustic Comment In British Press On Darlan Speech

London, May 25.

The broadcast to the French people of Admiral Francois Darlan, Vichy Foreign Minister and Vice-Premier, is the subject of caustic comment in all papers.

"The Times" states that the choice between life and death which Admiral Darlan offered them does in fact lie before them, but life will not be found in the course which he has chosen.

"The future of France depends on a victory of British arms. Opinion in the United States during the past 11 months has been on the whole more indulgent to the Vichy Government than opinion in this country and disillusionment will be correspondingly greater."

The "Daily Telegraph" says: "Even in their present unhappy state of bewilderment it is inconceivable that the French people can have been impressed by Admiral Darlan's apology for his miserable bargain with Hitler. He dared not tell his countrymen what he had conceded. The French people themselves know that if Britain were defeated their destiny would be to see their empire unceremoniously carved up and to live in perpetual servitude to their conqueror."

French Blackmail

The "Daily Mail" would like to be certain that Admiral Darlan will not seek use of the French Fleet as a weapon of attempted blackmail against this country. "His speech gives us no assurance on that point. Rather the opposite."

The "Daily Herald" considers it unlikely that the men of Vichy would risk an open conflict with Britain—unlikely too that Herr Hitler will force such a decision upon them.

The "News-Chronicle" quotes Herr Hitler's alleged belief that he can win without the French Fleet and adds: "Or does he believe in reality that he cannot trust the French sailors to be such dastards as their admiral and therefore thinks it safer to keep them neutralized in port?"—Reuter.

★Hood Sunk Off Greenland

(Continued from page 1)

The blowing up of the Hood sounds very much like a turret casualty.

The armour on the Hood was considerably less than that on the battleships of the Nelson and Rodney class. The Hood had 12-inch armour against the Nelson's 14-inch protection. The Hood had 12-inch barbettes or protective gun shielding as against a maximum of 16-inches on the Nelson.

In the Battle of Jutland in the World War the H.M.S. Queen Mary, which was also a battle-cruiser, was blown up by a shell penetrating through the armour of her gun turrets, igniting the powder there and permitting the fire to flash down to the handling room and magazines. The same thing may have happened to the Hood.—United Press.

Armed Men Steal Car On Tunsin Road

A private motor car, a black Buick, bearing the licence number 7552 was commandeered last night by six or seven men, all armed, near Tunsin Road. Officers of the joint police bureau in the Western District were investigating the case at a late hour but no arrests were made. It could not be ascertained what was the exact motive of the crime but the car was used by a wealthy real estate owner, Mr. Chen Cheng-ling, a few minutes before the gang seized it.

Mr. Chen drove to his home at 14 Tunsin Road in the car, which belongs to his friend Mr. Yen Tao, after attending a wedding banquet held in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in Szechuen Road. It was after he had left the car and entered his house that the vehicle was seized by the men, who drove it to an unknown destination. Chinese press circles did not believe that it was a case of attempted kidnapping since there was no one in the car worth the attention of kidnappers, at the time. The car had not been found until early this morning when the new police were still baffled by the crime.

Marshal Brauchitsch Reported in Paris

Madrid, May 25.

Diplomatic observers in Paris are reported to be thinking that the attitude of France increases London's difficulties and puts the defence of Dakar in the forefront of world attention, writes the Paris Correspondent of the Spanish newspaper "ABC."

Any action by the United States against Dakar would provoke a "French reply and German reply," he declares.

The correspondent also says that a German spokesman in Paris stated that the stay there of the Commander-in-Chief of the German army, Field-Marshal Walter von Brauchitsch, "reflects better than any commentary the continuity and intimacy of Franco-German conversations."

Field Marshal von Brauchitsch arrived in Paris on Wednesday to participate in conversations with the Vichy Government.—Reuter.

Passengers of Bombed Plane Reach Chengtu

Chengtu, May 25.

Dr. Robert Brown and Mrs. Brown, of the American Methodist Mission hospital in Wuhu, arrived here on May 22 after the aeroplane in which they were travelling had been bombed at Suifu on May 20. Their aeroplane had just reached Suifu when Japanese aircraft appeared; so they had only time to get out of the line of bombs and throw themselves into some ditches when bombs began to fall. The bombs were small; damage to the aeroplane was therefore not extensive.—Reuter.

★ Allied Attack On Maleme

(Continued from page 1)

early morning hours of May 20 German parachutist and air-borne troops have been landing on the island of Crete in a battle against British forces.

"In daring attacks from the air, supported by fighter and bomber formations, they captured points of strategic importance. After further reinforcements by Army formations the German troops took the offensive. The western part of the island is already firmly in German hands.

"The German Luftwaffe sank and damaged a large number of enemy warships and achieved air mastery over the entire battle area. The whole operations continue according to plan.

"A statement by Mr. Churchill that German troops were dropped over Crete in New Zealand uniforms is untrue. It is a motive or argument for treating or having treated German parachutists not in accordance with international law. The German supreme command will order due reprisals on 10 times the number of British prisoners of war."—Reuter.

Germans Use Aqua Planes

London, May 25.

Nazi German's new "surprise" weapon used in the invasion of Crete consisted of "aqua-gliders" which landed at sea instead of on land, it was understood last night.

These gliders, after landing at sea, taxi to shore using light motors for driving power. They have the great advantage of being able to land in the darkness and semi-darkness unobserved where ordinary landing parties would be intercepted.—United Press.

Latin America to Learn About U.K. Living Standards

London, May 25.

A vigorous campaign has been launched to show the Latin American nations that social and every-day living conditions in Great Britain are among the highest in the world and not in the least inferior to social amenities in the Third Reich, most of which were flourishing before the Nazis assumed power.

The British Council, by harnessing the highest professional and technical skill available, has produced five remarkable cultural instructional films which will shortly find their way to Latin American countries with commentaries in Spanish and Portuguese.

Apart from having obvious propaganda value, they depict some of Great Britain's greatest industries in full blast of production. The "shots" are relieved from dullness by an abundance of human and humorous incidents. One film, appropriately called "Full Cycle," illustrates the arrivals of shipments of South American beef at docks and ultimately a fine, succulent joint reaching a coalminer's home. We then see how coal is won from Mother Earth, loaded and transported to ports, where it is shipped in grimy colliers destined for South America to pay in kind for meat shipments.

Thrilling Picture

Even more thrilling is a picture showing Britain's world-renowned shipbuilding industry. A story of the Lancashire cotton industry is similarly told in technicolour showing all processes from raw cotton from South America to beautiful woven fabrics, such as have been demonstrated by British fashion shows in Argentina and Uruguay.

Another technicolour film taken during heavy German aerial attacks last autumn shows how Londoners reach their work by means of the world's longest and most intricate passenger transport system.

These pictures demonstrate that films without love interest or a definite story can be fully as interesting, especially in the grim drama of war, as any product of the Hollywood studios.—Reuter.

New Railways Planned By Nanking Regime

A gigantic railway construction programme is reported by the "Sin Shun Pao" to have been worked out by the Central China Railway Company with a view to linking Nanking with Peiping and to facilitating inter-provincial communications between Chekiang, Anhwei, and Kiangsu. One of the railways will traverse Anhwei province, while in Chekiang, a new line will extend from Hangchow to Sunchiapu, passing through Huchow, Kwangteh and Shwanchen, all in Chekiang province. The company is said to be planning to start surveying work the next year, while at the same time obtaining necessary material. It is said that the plan was already mentioned by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in his railway network scheme.

Five Wounded When Bomb Explodes

An accidental explosion of a bomb occurred in a Chinese house at 32 Route Paul Legendre at about 10 p.m. yesterday. The origin of the missile could not be ascertained. Its fuse was touched accidentally and the explosion followed, resulting in five occupants of the house being seriously injured. Judging from the fact that all the injured persons are sur-named Chen, they may belong to one family. They were rushed to hospital at a late hour when two of them were said to be hovering between life and death.

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Gangsters Kidnap Wealthy Chinese

The disadvantage of hiding a kidnapping victim in the Settlement instead of the country-side near the Western District or Pootung was clearly shown early yesterday afternoon when alert and quick-acting Bubbling Well police threw a cordon around the Hwakee Avenue in Bubbling Well Road, rescued a kidnapping victim, and arrested three suspected kidnappers, one of whom was armed, a few hours after the victim, Liu Chien-wu, a stock exchange broker, had been carried away.

The victim was kidnapped on the previous night. It would appear that instead of following the usual way, the kidnappers drove their victim to the Bubbling Well Road house where they intended to imprison him but early yesterday afternoon shouts for help were heard by some constables and neighbours who were near the house at the time, and they immediately reported it to the police. Informed quarters believed that the kidnappers kept their victim well within the Settlement because there is little chance for kidnappers to drive past the barricades along Avenue Haig and other border streets without being stopped either by the Settlement or French police.

Such was the case with the latest kidnapping, reported to Sinza police station early yesterday morning, in which the victim turned out to be Mr. Liu Chien-wu, member of the Chinese Stock Exchange and prominent among Chinese business men. Mr. Liu, it was learned, was walking home along Chengtu Road when he was pounced upon by three men, one of whom produced a pistol and ordered the victim into a waiting Taylor taxi.

The taxi, it was further learned, had been engaged by the trio earlier in the evening and the driver had been told to proceed to Chengtu Road. Apparently well informed of the victim's movements, the gangsters did not wait long for Mr. Liu and grabbed him near Lane 527 of the road.

Once inside the taxi, the kidnappers ordered the chauffeur to proceed to Bubbling Well Road, where the unfortunate driver was forced out of the vehicle as it neared Medhurst Road. One of them took the chauffeur's place at the wheel and the car disappeared in a westerly direction.

The victimized chauffeur reported the crime immediately and the car was found abandoned on Gordon Road at 12,52 a.m., exactly an hour and five minutes after the crime had been committed.

The possibility of the crime being inspired by politics was dispelled yesterday, since it was considered that it had been committed by the gangsters with the sole aim of collecting ransom.

Italians Claim Naval Victory in Crete Fighting

Rome, May 25.

Italian naval and air forces are collaborating with the Germans in the battle for Crete, according to today's Italian communique. The communique says that Italian torpedo-boats comported themselves victoriously and inflicted severe losses on enemy forces.

Italian bombers and torpedo-carrying aircraft, fighters and reconnaissance planes have carried out prodigious activities without respite. Land objectives on the island of Crete have been repeatedly and successfully bombed. Numerous attacks have been carried out against British naval units which have intervened to protect it and losses were inflicted on the enemy, and as a result of the activity of the Axis forces, the British fleet has been forced to retire to its bases.

In the Atlantic, an Italian submarine sank three enemy merchantmen and also scored a torpedo hit on an enemy warship, persumably a cruiser.

In the central Mediterranean, an Italian torpedo-boat attacked and sank an enemy submarine which attempted to attack an Italian convoy.

During actions in the eastern Mediterranean, the Italians are stated to have lost a destroyer and a torpedo-boat.—Reuter.

Enemy Rumours

London, May 25.

With regard to the Italian claim that the British naval forces at Crete have been forced to retire to their bases, it is pointed out in authoritative quarters in London that this is obviously just one more of a crop of rumours put out by the enemy in the past 48 hours in the hope of eliciting information as to the situation in Crete, and there is no intention to fall into this trap by making any comment.—Reuter.

German Intrigues In Chile Arouse Wide Interest

London, May 25.

Despite the fierce drama of the fighting in Crete, the British press still finds space for curious revelations of Nazi intrigues in Chile, arising from the recent discovery of plans for a Nazi Putsch.

The opening of legal proceedings against arrested Nazis aroused widespread interest, as it is contended that they completely justify all allegations of the dangerous nature of German intrigues in South American States against their hard-won independence. There is also evidence of a spread of German plotting to Central America, where German traders and settlers are showing disloyalty to those Governments and Republics whose hospitality they enjoy.

Copies of German-dictated Dutch newspapers, which have just arrived in neutral territory, contain evidence of a tightening of the German grip over Holland, according to well-informed Dutch circles in London.

A few months ago, a propaganda campaign was launched in the Netherlands advising people to take allotments as that would be the surest way to relieve the desperate food situation. After the campaign had been rather successful, it was officially announced at The Hague that allotment holders must surrender the produce of their allotments to the German authorities. M. Mussert, the Dutch Quisling, has started a fund to help several thousand comrades and their dependants "who for many years have fought for Nazism."—Reuter.

Ulster Studying Conscription

London, May 25.

British and North Irish leaders conferred yesterday on the possibility of extension of conscription to North Ireland for the first time in the current conflict.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, conferred with Mr. J. M. Andrews, Prime Minister of Ulster and other cabinet officials.

The group "had a discussion of the question of applying conscription to northern Ireland," the communique issued after the meeting stated. "Mr. Churchill informed Mr. Andrews that he welcomed the opportunity of hearing views of the Government of Northern Ireland on that matter which would receive careful consideration of His Majesty's Government."

The parliament of Eire was summoned to meet in Dublin on Monday to hear a statement by Mr. Eamon de Valera, Eire's Prime Minister, on possible extension of conscription to the six counties of Ulster.

(The official statement calling the Dail to session was issued yesterday afternoon "following conferences on Friday between members of the Government, chief opposition and labour parties.")—United Press.

Senate Leaders Favour Repeal

Washington, May 25.

Thirteen members of the powerful Senate Foreign Relations Committee would support repeal of the Neutrality Act should the Administration propose such a change, while ten members would oppose its repeal, a poll of the committee revealed yesterday.

The majority of the committee has not decided formally what stand would be taken, but private expressions indicated that the same ratio in voting which defeated on April 30 the resolution prohibiting use of convoys to Britain would prevail in a vote on repeal of the Neutrality Act.

None of the 23 members of the committee said any official word had been received that President Roosevelt intends to ask for repeal of the Act. They opined, however, that Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of Navy, would not have suggested repeal of the act in recent speeches without official sanction by the White House.—United Press.

French Freighters Pass Gibraltar

Algeciras, May 24.

A convoy of four French freighters, escorted by a gunboat, was seen to pass through the Straits of Gibraltar tolay heading for the Mediterranean. —Havas Telemondial.

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WOMAN'S PAGE

A LONDON LETTER

By Olive Dun

London, April 10.

Shopping has become entirely a matter of speculation and sycophancy. The roles of shopman and customer are reversed. No longer his to tempt you to buy, but your's to entreat him to sell. "Could you possibly let me have ?"—"Do you think I might be allowed ?"—If he knows you as an old customer he will sell, or at least you can believe him when he says he hasn't got what you are pleading for. If he doesn't know you, your chances depend on (a) whether he likes the look of you, (b) whether he happens to be in a good temper, and (c) whether the price of the desired article is controlled. For directly that happens the controlled article vanishes like the Cheshire Cat, leaving only a particularly sardonic grin behind it.

Of course I am talking chiefly about foodstuffs, jams, marmalades and tinned foods. How the control actually works is shown by the experience of a friend of mine lunching yesterday at an inn on the upper Thames and having as much butter put before her as she could eat. Of the allowance in a London restaurant one could say, as did the rude boy in Charlotte Yonge's story say of his grandmother's presents, "I could put 'em in my eye and see none the worse." Down in the West Country I am told that both eggs and cheese are sold anywhere on the pre-war scale. In all these instances it does not pay at the controlled price to add the cost of carriage to London.

Yet while we naturally grumble, we really do pretty well. Meat is undoubtedly the tightest fit. A shilling's worth per week per head goes but a little way. That is what you would have paid before the war for a not too large steak in a not too dreeping roast," as the lawyers say in "Catriona" (not "Maclean," as you remember, in Stevenson's book, but Macgregor) for thousands of pounds have been spent in the fight. First, Miss Maclean established her right to be called "The Ardgour"; now she has got her full desire to be "The Maclean of Ardgour," which carries with it the right to wear two feathers in her hat. At which she is immensely pleased; and as for the costs of the litigation, whether she has the money or the lawyers, the Government will impartially take it from both. There is a profane story of the late Sir Frank Lockwood, a witty barrister of Victorian days, who, being at a banquet of Highland chieftains, caused himself and his wife to be announced as "The 46 Lennox Gardens and Lady Lockwood." But then he was only an Englishman. And it was another Englishman who wrote, "What's in a name?"

* * *

Painter Who Pleased

I went in yesterday to see the memorial exhibition of the late Sir John Lavery in the Leicester Galleries. There are not many of his portraits which brought him fame, and of those shown a leading critic remarks severely that "They are hardly in his best style"—this notably of a picture painted in 1936 of Sir John with his palette and brushes bending towards Shirley Temple. But I had the bad taste to find it rather charming, having a reprehensive fancy for pictures of pretty little girls who really look like little girls and not like amorphous cretins with elongated heads and hands the size of an elephant's foot.

They Show Their Frocks to the Queen

Fourteen little girls went to Buckingham Palace to show the Queen the pretty frocks the British Cotton Board had designed for America and other overseas markets. Not even the air raid warning in the middle of it spoiled the pleasure of the visit. Afterwards the mannequins had lunch at the Palace. The one on the left is Virginia Vernon, aged 5, and four-year-old Georgina Goddard is showing her teddy bear to the Queen.

expensive restaurant. But when we read that several large cargoes of meat from Australia, which no doubt might otherwise have come to us, have been landed in Greece, which previously had had practically none, we are consoled. For if anyone deserved the best that we can give them, it is the Greeks.

* * *

Fancy Bound

Against what is, or is not, being done for the inner man, we are not at all pleased with what it is proposed to do with the outer woman. By looking about a bit one may still find a nice frock or two at pre-purchase tax prices. But when they are all gone it looks as if we should not be allowed any individuality of style, whatever we can pay. Colours, as I mentioned several weeks ago, are already rationed. Now the British Standards Institution recommends that all our dresses shall be made to a limited number of fixed designs of regularized sizes, in order to economize in material and labour. This is to send us all back to the schoolgirl age, and I have yet to meet the schoolgirl who does not loathe being put into a uniform like fifty other girls. Women have ever been individualists from Mother Eve downwards. I don't know whether the British Standards Institution is an official body, but its ideas are exactly the sort of thing that Whitehall will catch up eagerly. Fancy being dressed by a Permanent Department!

* * *

Ardgour's Maclean's A Lady

After a legal battle lasting three full years the Edinburgh Court of Session has given Miss Catriona Maclean the right against all rivals to be known as "The Maclean of Ardgour." Her father was chieftain of the Ardgour branch of the Clan Maclean. On his death she succeeded to 50,000 acres of highland estate, but her father's cousin, Lieut.-Commander Hugh Maclean, who lives in Hampshire, was recognized at a Glasgow meeting of the Ardgour branch as their chieftain. This Miss Maclean could not endure and so to law. It must have been "a

There is a wonderful picture of the gambling rooms at Monte Carlo; another, most lively and exhilarating, of bluejackets marching through the Admiralty Arch into the Mall; and among the figure studies a striking portrait of a young girl kneeling in preparation for her first Communion, in which the painting of her white veil and billowy robes against a dark background is as delicate and etherial as I have ever seen. Mostly the pictures are landscapes and seascapes, very lovely and tranquillizing. Among them is one of Mr. Winston Churchill painting beside a deep blue bay in the Riviera. What a many-sided man our Prime Minister is to be sure. I confess it was news to me that he also painted. Sir John Lavery may not have been a great painter—I do not pretend to know—but he certainly gives one a great deal of pleasure. His pictures are full of light and happiness, surely a good tonic in these rather trying days.

In the gallery leading to his exhibition were several specimens of the cubist and surrealist school. If that is art as we ought to admire it, who can wonder that the world is at war. I went back to have a last look at Sir John and Shirley Temple and then hurried out past the elongated cretins with averted eyes.

* * *

Living Her Faith

I suppose most people, women included, must have read "Tom Brown's Schooldays." By common consent it remains incontestably the best school story ever written. Now the last link with its author Thomas Hughes is snapped by the death at 81 of his last surviving child, Mary Hughes. There are folk who affect to sneer at the "school of muscular Christianity" represented by Hughes, Arnold and Kingsley. But they did practise what they preached. Many years ago Mary left her charming home in Berkshire to live in a tiny flat in a block of workmen's dwellings in the East End. She took a disused public house, called it the Dewdrop Inn, and converted it into a social home where all visitors were welcome and there was always refreshment for them. She served for many years on the Whitechapel Council but her real work was the Dewdrop Inn, and she remained there even through the air raids. If she had been a Roman Catholic, the Church would probably have canonized her. The East End have done that already.

* * *

Speaking of Mary Hughes puts one in mind of an enterprise she would have admired, known as the Hungerford Club. In the arches under Hungerford Bridge a number of private people, men and women, have founded a "club" for the down-and-outs. Since they began the Westminster Council has helped in the equipment, with steel bunks and chairs, and here the flotsam and jetsam of the streets can get warmth and safety and a substantial meal for threepence.

The equipment, it may be mentioned, includes a delousing room. Having once, in a French inn, tried to sleep in a bed inhabited by Norfolk Howards I should have thought the visitors to the club would have particularly welcomed this part of it. Oddly enough they seem to resent it. But the club is too good to be rejected merely because it has a prejudice against some of one's old friends.

British Cottons Designed To Amuse

London, Mar. 30.

British cotton fabrics are particularly bright this season. "Nigger mammy" prints will go a long way to cheer us in the coming months, as will a pink and white sugar-stick design, many polka dot muslins and organdies in clear shades such as citrus yellow.

In advance model dresses for summer wear, an amusing design in linen shows circus figures in black on turquoise ground, and is named "Punchinello." Another pattern likely to take women's fancy gives them a white background strewn with facsimiles of decanter labels—port, sherry and such-like.

Put Colour Into Accessories

Women in this country will have fewer dress colours to choose from than is usual at this time of the year. But this does not mean that they will have to do without colour; there will be plenty of it, though in slightly less dense shades. The idea is that women shall be very practical and choose a summer suit of grey or blue, for instance, and then ring the changes every day of the week if they wish with different coloured accessories.

The manufacturers are helping them to this end and offering them all sorts of coloured gloves and scarves, collars, lingerie bows, down to shoe-laces. Practical laced shoes have laces of every shade of the rainbow, and the craze for coloured gloves which was so evident this winter is to run merrily along into summer, with all types of coloured gloves in the new mixture yarns of silky appearance. There are also gloves made of plain and fancy cotton material to match hats or lingerie bows or collars.

Spring boutonnières, by the way, reflect the news on Britain's Food Front. Carrots, potatoes and oats should be all-important on the wartime dinner menu, and, to remind ourselves of the fact that the Ministry of Food wish us to eat these things, we are to wear boutonnières of miniature carrots, potatoes and oats. Another lapel ornament I noticed in the West-End recently was made in the shape of a miniature red cabbage with rhubarb and lettuce!

Colours from Land, Sea and Sky

It is said that the new colours resemble the lighter shades of water-colour paintings, some are blurred like charcoal prints. The British Colour Council's shade card is divided into three groups, land, sea and sky—out of compliment to our fighting forces. Land tones include golden barley and wheat beige, which are the basic tones. Colours for accessories to go with them are rustic red, harvest brown, linden green, Devon earth and honey beige, with a rustic beige for stockings and leaf-brown for leather shoes.

Two new blue shades, sea mist (a soft light blue) and harbour blue (almost a light navy) form the basis of the sea shades with which go horizon blue, clipper rose (almost wine), butter-ball yellow, Venetian scarlet and Breton blue. Basic sky tones are silver cloud (a pale grey flannel shade) and smoke-grey with which should be worn the blue shades and coral pink for accessories, as well as citrus and other shades which suggest the setting sun.

1½-Inch Heels Will Be "High"

Government departments are going to be the dictators of women's shoe fashions.

The British Timber Control want women to wear lower heels to save wood; the Leather Control want manufacturers to rule out trimmings, which waste leather; the Wool and Silk Control want fewer materials used for evening shoes; and the Ministry of Supply want plain shoes instead of the fancy designs which use up too much of the skilled operatives' time.

The effect of all this will be:—

Three-inch heels will soon be obsolete and the present "moderate" heels of 1½ and 2 inches will be considered "high." Low heels, anything from half-inch to 1½ inches, untrimmed court designs and plain tie shoes will be the fashion when present stocks of more elaborate designs are exhausted.

With manufacturers suiting their styles to the reduced quotas of materials, women will be helping to win the war by making their shoes last longer.

Openwork shoes which wear out quickly and sandals, and toeless models which can be worn only for a few weeks of the year will be banned.

There will be no "afternoon" shoes and few evening models among the latest designs.

Whatever else you do, never rest content until you have won the battle against the deadly house-fly. Flies cannot stand the odours of mignonette or sweet-pea. That hint may help you.

"That Very Noble Lady" —Heroine of Ship's Engine-Room

Heroine of one of the most vivid stories of wartime adventure in the merchant marine is Miss Drummond, the only sea-going British woman engineer.

* * *

An official of a Perth (Australia) shipping firm said that she had a very good job on shore, but gave it up to go back to sea for the war. She served at Dunkirk, and "everywhere nasty one could think of."

"She is very good at her job, and has uncanny power over the engines, for which we once thanked God," the writer continues.

"We had a hell of an attack the second day out. When more than 400 miles from land a big four-engined plane went for us for 25 minutes. We met each rush by keeping on a steady course, and letting him get almost into bombing position. Then, at the estimated time of release, pushing the helm to swing the ship at the second when he pulled the release. This proved most successful, but all the bombs were damnably close, and he had two guns in two turrets.

"When the bomber left there were shattered boats and decks, and rooms and saloon were littered with spent bullets, litter, and rubbish. For our escape we have to thank the coolness and skill of our captain, but perhaps even more that very noble lady, Miss Drummond, our second engineer.

"She took charge, and in 10 minutes had talked so well to the engines that our speed had risen to 3½ knots, and was still increasing, when the 'all clear' was given.

Down In Hell

"Miss Drummond was in the engine-room when the first salvo flung her against the levers, nearly stunning her. After she had got the other engineers to get everything going at the top she called the engine-room and stokehold staffs together, pointed to the ladder and said, 'Get out.' She gave them a chance for their lives, and stayed alone. It was hell down there. Cast-iron pipes were fractured, electric wires parted, tubes broken, and joints started, but her iron body and mighty heart stood it. She nursed the engines at each salvo of the bomber, then coaxed the maximum out of them to give the extra touch of speed necessary for the helm.

"I saw her once during that time, her face expressionless and ghastly white, her hand straight above her head, holding the main throttle control. Down her face, completely closing one eye, was a wide black patch of fuel oil, trickling from a strained joint. That alone must have been agony. She was all-in at the end, but an hour later was picking up spent bullets which had fallen all round the control platform on which she had been standing."

What's Your Recipe For Sleep ?

Nat Goodwin, the American comedian, once wrote:

"I get up early in the morning and take a brisk cold shower. After an energetic go at horseback riding I come back and take another cold shower. Then comes eighteen holes of golf. In the evening I eat a light dinner and then read a light and engaging book. After a warm bath I go to bed—and not a wink can I sleep all night!"

Most of the traditional recipes for sleep are like the advice given for slimming: the cure is worse than the complaint, and, as Nat Goodwin found, produces no result!

* * *

Dr. Glenville Giddings provided scientific evidence that two popular beliefs about sleep are false. After studying the sleep of 28 children for 364 nights, Dr. Giddings stated that a warm bath before bed did *not* bring sleep. Nor did caffein (coffee) keep anyone awake!

But Dr. Giddings' experiments *confirmed* that one should *not* take a heavy meal at bedtime. It results in marked restlessness.

Another famous research scientist, Mr. H. M. Johnson of the Mellon Institute, has studied the effects of *noise* on sleep.

He found that "the time of the night when the patient stirs the least is *not* the time at which street noises are at a minimum." Also, deaf people as a class do *not* rest more quietly than normal people. Even stronger evidence to prove that noise has little influence on sleep is provided by the people who sleep through the "Blitz."

* * *

Actually, inability to get to sleep is not a common complaint. Far more widespread is the inability to sleep *deeply* and *reposefully*.

Lady Asquith, writing of the time when she lived at 10 Downing Street, has described the effect.

"There was a period during which I suffered from 'nerves' and nervous exhaustion. I was so strung-up that I used to gnaw my knuckles till they bled."

In despair, she called in her doctor. "He demonstrated to me," she writes, "that what I needed was to improve the quality of my sleep." Having learnt to do that Lady Asquith was able to write 14 or 16 hours a day.

* * *

It is the good *quality* of their sleep that explains the endurance of most great men and women. Statesmen and generals in particular have been famously good sleepers. (Pitt, Lloyd George, Cæsar, Napoleon, Wellington, to name only a few.) This is, of course, not a *result* of their burdensome occupations but a reflection of the fact that only first-rate sleepers "get to the top." Indeed it may be stated as an aphorism that first-grade people are 1st Group sleepers.

This Funny Thing Called Love

Found unconscious on a Budapest street, Ferenc Szabo, a printer, when revived told police that he had set in type the name and address of his faithless sweetheart and then swallowed the whole thing—87 letters, two commas and a semicolon—with a pint of mild poison as a chaser.

—N. Y. World-Telegram

John Browning, a stone carver of Potter Hill, Rhode Island, has fashioned out of granite life-sized statues of the girls with whom he has had romances, and placed them in a cemetery lot.

—Albert Benjamin in the The American Magazine

In a London Children's Hospital

This picture was taken in the famous Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital while an air raid warning was on. The children's cots are in the corridor-shelter.

Providence—And Proteins Too

When food is plentiful and the spending of an extra few dollars is not of vital importance, rule-of-thumb methods suffice in the average household to provide an interesting diet which by its variety gives the essentials for good health. More detailed knowledge of dietetics is necessary when strict economy is to be practised and there is to be a reduction in the quality and perhaps the quantity of the food. It is well, for instance, to know what the composition of the standard diet is and whether many of us exceed the necessary minimum as a matter of course. Dietitians generally agree that the diet should consist of one-sixth protein, one-sixth fat, and two-thirds carbohydrate.

It is in the proteins, or body-building materials, that most variation in intake is likely to occur, chiefly because among the animal proteins occur the most expensive and the tastiest of foodstuffs. Therefore the poor are likely to eat too little protein, while wealthier people could well cut down their protein ration without harm.

What, then, are the protein foods and what is the quantity, translated into practical terms, required? Life cannot be maintained entirely without proteins for any length of time, as they make good the wear and tear which is always going on in the body. Proteins are contained in foodstuffs from animal and vegetable sources, and it is agreed by the large majority of people all over the world that the human being requires protein from both classes of food; it is usually economic reasons which restrict any population to purely vegetable proteins.

* * *

Among animal protein foods are meat, fish, cheese, milk, and eggs; vegetable proteins are contained in peas, beans, lentils, oatmeal, wholemeal, and, as is sometimes forgotten, potatoes. It must be remembered that it is not necessary to eat roast sirloin, chicken, and halibut steaks to get one's protein ration; such commodities as herrings, sardines, corned beef, and stewing meat contain much protein; so do cheese and the white of egg. These are called first-class proteins, while those of vegetable origin are called second-class or supplementary proteins, their chemical composition being such that they are not economically utilizable by the human body in their entirety. But it should be emphasized that if carefully chosen, and used to balance the rest of the diet, these vegetable proteins are of great value in bringing down the cost of diet, besides providing other constituents not obtainable from meat and fish.

Animal Protein

The minimum amount of animal protein required per day for the adult is contained in approximately half a pound of meat or two pints of milk or a quarter of a pound of cheese or three-quarters of a pound of fish. It will be seen, therefore, that large amounts of protein are not really necessary for health, and the man who takes porridge and milk and bacon and eggs or fish for breakfast, who has his lunch out (which may consist of steak and chips or other meat course, followed by a sweet and perhaps cheese, biscuits, and coffee), and then comes home in the evening for dinner, which will again contain meat or fish or both, is taking too much protein, especially if he is past the prime of life. He would get an ample animal protein ration in four ounces of meat and a pint of milk, or four ounces of meat, half a pint of milk, two ounces of cheese, and an egg, and so on. It is obvious that one meat meal in the day is ample, and that the midday or evening meal, whichever is preferred, can well consist of cheese or egg, salad and wholemeal bread, or some light dish made with cheese or egg and perhaps milk, such as macaroni cheese, cheese or potato pudding, onions and cheese done with milk, and so on.

Eat Wholemeal Cereals

A diet on these lines, though simpler than many people are in the habit of taking, is obviously a fairly full one. In an emergency an even lower protein diet can be taken without harm. Plimmer quotes the experiments carried out by Professor Hindhede in Denmark during the last war, when rationing had to be introduced in that country owing to the Baltic blockade. In his diet there was very little meat, but there were plenty of vegetables, including potatoes, and milk, cheese, wholemeal bread, and whole-grain cereals. There was a little sugar allowed and some margarine. Health did not suffer, but it is emphasized that in such a restricted diet it is essential to use wholemeal cereals.

* * *

In removing the germ and bran the mineral salts, vitamins, and proteins are largely removed too, denuding cereals of much of their value. In normal times, with people who usually take a varied diet, the eating of white bread solely may be a minor matter, but not when the balance of the diet is otherwise disturbed. More use could also be made of peas, beans, lentils, and nuts, from which many appetizing dishes can be made. On analysis, people who eat meat or fish two or three times a day would probably find that the animal protein they consume exceeds the amount described by dietitians, which is half animal and half vegetable protein.

* * *

In conclusion, it must be said that restrictions which may not harm the adult, particularly the middle-aged and elderly, should not, if at all possible, be applied to the diet of growing children, adolescents, pregnant women, and nursing mothers. It is obvious that all these must have enough protein not only to replace wear and tear but to build up new tissues as well. Milk is an invaluable food for this purpose.

Household Hints

If clothes are wanted in a hurry, and they are too dry to iron, simply dampen the ironing cloth. The steam from the ironing cloth will dampen the garment, and it will iron smoother than if damped in the ordinary way.

* * *

If equal quantities of mixed spice and cocoa or cocoa and cinnamon are placed into a small tin with a perforated top and dusted over fruit cake or tea cakes before placing in the oven, you will find that the cakes will have a pleasing and unusual flavour.

* * *

To crisp crackling on a leg of pork, rub a little lemon juice over it before cooking. Another way is to cut the crackling very deep and rub in finely-chopped onion mixed with powdered sage and good seasonings—this gives a savoury flavouring.

* * *

When making washing hats be sure to shrink all material before cutting out. Wash in soapsuds and rinse in water to which has been added a tablespoon of methylated spirit. Press with a damp cloth.

* * *

If swedes are cooked in the following way they are delicious: Boil until almost cooked, slice thinly and fry in butter. Serve very hot with a little butter.

* * *

Have you tried orange sauce with roast pork? It is quite a nice change. Make the sauce in the same way as apple sauce, and be sure to serve it hot.

Indoor Gardens

One of the loveliest ideas for a room that we ever heard of was this. You plant some ivy or any sort of pretty greenery into pots, and put one pot on each side of a picture or mirror or mantelpiece. The result? The ivy grows up round the object and makes an everlastingly lovely frame of fresh leaves for it. We thought it was the newest thing in the world, but a very travelled friend assures us that it's a very old trick amongst Austrian peasants. They appreciate the greenery in the long winter.

The Whirligig of Time

"Perhaps it would be difficult to find a stranger example of the ups and downs of Fate (writes a lady to a Home paper) than the fact that my mother used to tell me with a laugh that,—when she was a little girl—she worked a kettleholder in cross-stitch with Berlin wool, to be sold at a bazaar held for the purpose of raising money to enable the poor Prussians to buy (or build) a battleship. To her childish delight, the kettleholder found a purchaser and so aided the construction of the Prussian Navy. When and where the bazaar was held I do not know, but it must have been around 1840—just a hundred years ago—when my mother would have been at the kettleholder stage of work."

Tuppence Coloured

We do admire women who can be just a little out of the common run of things when it comes to colour combination. Most people's basic colours are the same, black, brown, royal blue or navy. But when it's a matter of contrast for those, consider these: How about a touch of wicked pink with black, or vibrant tangerine with royal? How about a pale baby-chicken yellow with navy, or a light green with black? You'll have to admit they're different, and isn't that one's aim in fashion?

Beat 1 tablespoon of salad oil with each egg when preparing egg and breadcrumbs for fish, cutlets, etc. It is economical, and has no perceptible flavour.

Money Instead of Knitting

"The officers and pioneers of No.——group, not being in a position to do any knitting themselves, have subscribed the sum of £24 0s. 6d. as some small acknowledgment of the many comforts supplied by civilians to the Army last year and in intense admiration of the splendid way in which civil defence is maintaining the tradition of the older Services."

This was the message, says a Home paper, sent by a group of the Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps to the local headquarters of the Women's Voluntary Service, who are acting on behalf of the Civil Defence Comforts Fund. The money given by the Pioneer Corps will be used to buy wool to make comforts for civil defence workers, and most of these comforts will probably be distributed to civil defence workers serving in the district where the soldiers' subscription was raised.

We Believe . . .

We do, we do, we do believe in planned wardrobes. Haphazard buying is so likely to find you landed with four coats, last year's suit and not a frock to your name. No, we believe in getting down to it in a scientific manner and thinking out just what you need in the way of coats, suits, frocks and jackets. Then work out accessories—and *don't* finish up with a scarlet coat and none but a purple hat. Take our considered advice, and plan, plan, plan before you spend a halfpenny.

Take Note:

Word has just come to our approving ears that it's becoming the thing amongst America's smart young things to buy their wardrobes in this novel way. Either they choose one style of frock that's the most becoming of all to their face and figure and have it made up in lots and lots of different materials, or they buy up yards of one material that they love and transform it into all the frocks and suits they'll be wanting. We think it's a most original idea, and what's more, so practical.

Bigger Bags

Nice things, these enormous envelope bags. So roomy, so practical and more than likely they hold your knitting. Splendid so long as they *look* right. This is the moral: the bigger the bag, the less smart 'twill look if it's a contrasting colour to your coat or suit. Little bags look dashing in a different colour, but when your fancy leads you to the gargantuan type, you'd better keep it in the same shade as your ensemble. It's worth remembering, but you probably won't.

Dog-Wool Garments For Seamen

Mittens and sea-boot stockings for seamen are being made from the combings of the many breeds of longhaired dogs. The hair is spun into yarn by Highland crofters and knitted by voluntary workers of the National Canine Defence League. The league has recently sent a consignment of these dog-wool comforts to the British Sailors' Society. Seamen described them as warm and cosy.

Wholemeal Rolls

Sift together six ounces of wholemeal flour, two ounces of plain flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, and a teaspoonful of baking powder. Rub in two tablespoonfuls of margarine, and mix to a soft, light dough with water, or preferably milk and water. Make into small rolls, put on a slightly greased baking sheet, and bake in a hot oven for fifteen to twenty minutes. These are best eaten the day they are made.

Powder and Pearls

Here's another thought that came from the Other Side, and one we take a little more seriously: when you're buying pearls (this goes for imitations just as much as for the thousand-pound string), give a thought to the shade. Because pearls aren't all alike. There's the cool, silvery sort, the creamy ivory sort and the warm, rich, pinky sort. The idea is that only one of these is just right for your type of complexion, just like your shade of powder.

The inside of a gas oven can be kept clean by rubbing well around the sides and bottom of the oven and beneath the browning sheet with two three pieces of newspaper. This should be done as soon as the roasting is finished and whilst the oven is still hot.

Boy Cadets Donate Cots To British

Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y., April 12—One hundred and fifty cadets of the New York Military Academy here will sleep on the ground during their annual encampment in order that 150 British boys and girls may have cots in their air-raid shelters.

The cots, donated to Bundles for Britain, Inc., by the cadets, were piled on Army trucks at the academy today and transported to that organization's warehouse at 112 West Eighty-ninth Street, New York. With them went fifty bundles of suits, shoes and underclothes, likewise donated by the corps of cadets.

Yesterday morning there was an all-out inspection at the academy. When the formation had been dismissed the boys went to their barracks and—carrying out a plan that school officers said was wholly their own idea—toted their cots to the parade ground.

The cots and the other gifts were blessed by the school chaplain, Captain John Francis Hagen, before they were loaded on the trucks this morning. With a cadet guard, and escorted by details of New York State and New Jersey police, the cots were taken to the warehouse, where two officials of Bundles for Britain—Mrs. Paul White and Miss Ann Emmet—received them.

A spokesman for Bundles for Britain said that the cadets' gifts would be immediately sorted and packed for inclusion in the next shipment to England.

With the gifts will go 200 letters written by cadets to the British children—whose names are, of course, unknown, but who eventually will receive the cots and clothes. The letters will be distributed by Mrs. Edward R. Murrow, London representative of the organization.

Ex-President Becomes A Recluse

Pacing the grounds of the beautiful chateau which he refused to accept as a gift from the nation is France's loneliest man—ex-President Albert Lebrun, a man whom the world has forgotten since he handed over his office to Pétain on July 15.

He and his wife have been living since then within a few yards of the château, at the home of his son-in-law outside the village of Vezilles.

Although completely at liberty, Lebrun seldom leaves the immediate neighbourhood, and is seen in the nearby town of Grenoble only on rare occasions.

Bewildered

He appears to be weighed down with sorrow and bewilderment.

When his Republic fell, with six years of his second term still to go, he "did not know when he was beaten," and remained at Vichy until it was strongly hinted that he was no longer wanted last July.

He refused the Government's offer of the château at Vezilles for his retirement, but fell in love with its spacious grounds, and when he came to Vezilles to live he obtained special permission to use the grounds.

There he actually spends the greater part of his free time.

He is still in many ways "the man who does not know when he is beaten." He is still firmly convinced—and he makes no secret of it—that the Government should have gone to North Africa.

"I TOOK YOUR ADVICE"

On the advice of some friend, many men and women have regained health and strength by taking a course of the famous tonic remedy, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

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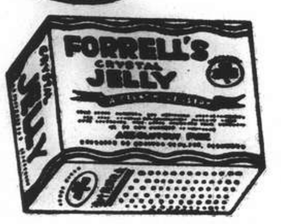

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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Religion:
Views of a Convert

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I trust it may have some weight with Mr. SOWERBY when I say that I myself once held, in principle, the very views that he now holds and that I can on that account appreciate the arguments he puts forward. The radical change in my outlook took place about sixteen years ago. Previous to that time I could only feel exasperation at those who pinned their faith to a Book written by men, as I then supposed, who were far less enlightened than we moderns; but the time came when I made the discovery that this Bible they believed in was nothing less than the product of the Master Mind of the Eternal God, that it was not only up to date but ahead of time. My subsequent study of the Bible has confirmed more and more that it can be nothing else than the Word of God and that Man's reasoning, far from leading him into truth, is taking him down deeper into the fog of error. But enough of that: Mr. SOWERBY appeals to reason, therefore let us get down to the arguments set forth in his letter.

Regarding his instance of a baby being born with a cigar in its mouth, what would your correspondent think of me if I denied that an acorn was an acorn because it did not begin its career by sprouting oak leaves? He would reply that, given the needed environment, the acorn would certainly produce the oak in time simply because the acorn has "oak tree" life in it, and, by analogy, I say that every human child will sooner or later produce the fruits of sin because sin is inherent in the child from birth. Sin is hereditary, but that is not to say that *sins* are hereditary also: distinction must be made between sin the root and sins the fruits or symptoms of sin. Man is not a sinner because he sins—he sins because he is a sinner. Sin manifests itself in a variety of ways and in different forms in different men, therefore, if a child grows up to be a thief, it is not necessarily because his father was a thief, but because his father was a sinner, or, it was not the tendency to steal that he inherited from his father, but he inherited a sinful human nature which later expressed itself, in his particular case, in acts of theft. It is not a conclusive argument for inherent sin, but it is a point to be noted, that men when alluding to some phase of failure on the part of a fellow creature, will refer to it as "human nature." If that certainly sinful tendency is "human nature" then surely nature is inherited and not introduced later by some external influence. The thought of a child, born of wicked parents and kept from outward contact with sin, afterwards leading a blameless life is purely hypothetical and carries no weight—besides, a blameless life is not necessarily a sinless life. A man would be blameless if he carried out perfectly the first nine commandments given on Mount Sinai, but unless he fulfilled the tenth he would not be sinless.

Mr. SOWERBY asks, "What is sin?" and then proceeds to give us a definition of *sins*. No, this is no quibble on my part, neither is it the red herring across the trail; but the distinction is of vital import. While sins may be described as violations of certain accepted moral laws, *sin* is the state of being out of touch and out of harmony with God; sin is the failure to conform to God's stated standard, which is perfection; sin is the inherent principle in man which responds to certain outward appeals—sins are its fruits or symptoms.

Now we are being told that certain tendencies of man are also found in the animal creation and that these tendencies, at least as far as the animals were concerned, were not, in themselves sinful, but that, in the case of man who "gave free rein" to these impulses, some sort of a curb was needed for the protection of the community. Surely this argues that the animals, who needed no such restriction on their impulses, possessed a higher morality than man—is this what Mr. SOWERBY intends us to understand?

Further, in his attempt to define sins, your correspondent makes no allowance at all for God's interests, the dominant idea seems to be the interests of "*our* social order"—the "smooth working of *our* social order." I do not wish to make Mr. SOWERBY an offender for a word, for it may, after all, be nothing more than a word, but that expression "our" savours of collective human selfishness that would give God no place at all in its schemes, save to blame Him when calamity overtakes *our* social order. What would be the verdict on a family of children whose behaviour was exemplary and entirely conducive to the smooth working of life in the nursery, but who never exchanged a word or kiss of greeting with their parents—yet such is the attitude of man towards his God. What excuse has he to offer for such an attitude?

Space will forbid my answering Mr. SOWERBY's letter as fully as I would wish, but I would observe that he seems to have made some unfortunate contacts—contacts which would not wholly account for his bias against orthodox Christianity, but which may have had an adverse influence. Therefore, in the interests of truth I must stand by his side in my utter condemnation of the "tight-mouthed, hard faced Methodist preacher" of his boyhood acquaintance who spoke of "children crawling about on the floor of hell a span long." In the first place, if his theory of children in hell were true, it was not to be put forward in the vicious spirit of a man who relished the idea. I say this, feeling that both SCOTTY and Mr. SOWERBY suspect me of possessing a similar spirit because I talk of sin and its punishment, so let me say finally that the thought of sin and its consequences to my fellow men is a very real and deep sorrow with me—a sorrow that no amount of science can heal. But this idea of children in hell is utterly without authority, nay, I could prove from the Bible that it is an infamous lie. God does not punish men for being born in sin and for having a sinful nature; He punishes men for obeying the impulses of that nature, i.e. He punishes men for their evil deeds—not in this present life, otherwise the world would not be so full of injustices as it is. In this world, evil men often get away with their wickedness, or seem to, while those who seek to serve noble ends often receive scant recognition, which state of things is the argument for judgment after death, when there will be a final settling of accounts—both for and against.

Mr. SOWERBY says that I am wrong in saying that God never punishes out of unworthy motives of vindictiveness and revenge and refers to the Bible as supporting his contention, therefore it is only just that I should call upon him to produce those verses in the Bible which reveal God as a mean and vindictive God of revenge—but, let him be very, very careful in his selection of the necessary passages.

In conclusion I would like to put a question—it matters not who answers it. We have been told that the progress of human civilization is due to men of science, while, on the other hand, Christianity, with its "slaughter house theology" of blood sacrifice is compatible with naked savages and the jungle. Consequently I expect to see a tremendous amount of scientific enterprise in such a civilized country as, may I say it, dear old England, while I must look to the jungles of Africa or Brazil for a flourishing Christianity. Well, the scientific achievments, etc. are in England right enough, but strangely enough, so is Christianity. I may go into almost any country on earth and find a Bible printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society—not the *Hottentot* and Foreign Bible Society, but the *British* and Foreign Bible Society. Now we seem to be faced with the problem of cause and effect—Science and Christianity flourishing side by side in that civilized little island and both claiming the credit for the civilizing. What is the true answer?

ELEOS.

Shanghai, May 24.

Shorts:
Why Not?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Permit me please to bring the following to the attention of the Shanghai public.

I believe that this subject has already been treated last summer, but unfortunately no results materialized. I am referring to men's summer dress. Much as men laugh at the constantly-changing fashions of the fair sex, yet we must admit that by so doing they have evolved that system of adaptability to the climate and other peculiar circumstances of the place they live in which brings them more relief than to us. But we by having continuously maintained only one form of dress are suffering great inconveniences when the climatic conditions take a turn either way. The age that we live in now claims the name of the age of common sense and rational thinking. Then why not make use of our costumes in such a way as never to come into conflict with Dame Nature! Why in the name of all the saints should men stick to their traditional coats and waistcoats, buttoned collars and ties that would make even a Stoic grumble were he ordered to wear them. And the trousers that we have—why we might have easily copied the feminine form of covering the nether parts of our bodies and have suffered less. At least some nations think it a good idea. (Witness Scots, Greeks).

To come to more practical things my suggestion is that to revolutionize the whole dress of a man would be very hard and would take a lot of time, but we have already some forms of dress that we reserve only for a few hours each day during the periods of our relaxation. Why not then use this form of dress throughout the whole day. To make things clearer I am referring to shorts. Why is it undignified to appear in shorts say in a business institution and is quite all right on a tennis lawn. Are not the ways of Dame Nature more important than a couple of prejudices that we still harbour from the days when witches were burned at the stake and people thought the earth to be as flat as a table! We claim rational way of thinking then why not practise it if it is to our benefit?

Sir, those who will read these lines must accept the fact that I am no writer which is quite plain from this letter, but I am not concerned with literature at the present, what I want to impart to other people is that Shanghai should realize that living as we are in a climate that necessitates certain forms of dress we must give preference to what Nature dictates to us and not the obsolete "Book of Etiquette."

There is another sound argument in favour of this and that is the present high cost of living. Prices of material have soared as much as of any other commodity and it is very plain that the less material we use for our suits the cheaper they cost, and consequently the more is left to buy food with.

It is my earnest wish, Sir, that other people should communicate their views on the subject so as to form a concerted opinion and later action if need be. To prevent this turning into a polemic I understand, Sir, that you have the right to close any correspondence at any time you think fit.

L. D.

Shanghai, May 24.

Empire Day:
Chinese Editorial

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—While celebrating the Empire Day, British people together with other democracies are participating in an unprecedented struggle against Nazism and Axis aggression. Because of such, they celebrated that day of historical significance with higher spirits.

The editorial comment published in "Cheng Yien Pao" today, according to my opinion, serves to reveal the good wishes of the general Chinese populace towards the British Empire as well as their great hopes for the latter's efforts in gaining victory and restoring world order. A translation of this article in part may be worthwhile in all respects. And here it reads:

"British history, as a matter of fact, is a history of struggle for the sake of democracy. It was the British people who blazed the trail in laying the foundation of democracy in this world. The prosperity of the British Empire which reached the highest peak during the period of Queen Victoria was, indeed, attributed to the glorious spirit of the British people in their struggle for democracy. Only with such spirit of struggle, can they successfully build up this greatest Empire of the day.

"Britain is now facing a hard test unprecedented in history. The Fascist dictators with their mighty military machine are carrying out their design of conquering the world. During the past months, a number of countries have been reduced to slavery; democracy has been ruthlessly crumbled;

BY SAPAJOU

Mr. J. B. D. Pennink

The Netherlands Consul General in Kobe, Japan, passing through Shanghai.

and more than two hundred million people are being plunged into distressful and miserable life. Though the lack of far-sight on the part of the British authorities and their connivance at the aggressors in the past are mainly responsible for the existing situation, yet at the present juncture, the British Army and people with a grim determination are launching a crusade for the sake of democracy and humanity. The future of mankind and civilization, without doubt, is largely hinged upon the final outcome of the present war.

"At any rate, we are fully confident of Britain's ultimate victory because of the following reasons: (1) Britain's vast possessions, resourceful manpower and abundant raw materials are, by all means, superior to those of the Reich, even after the latter dominates the European Continent; (2) Two great democracies, China and United States, are Britain's allies. China's war of resistance and reconstruction and American aid for Britain are of great value to the British cause. The rallying together of China, Britain and United States on the basis of justice and righteousness, doubtless, will constitute the most determing factor in stabilizing the world order; and particularly (3) Britain has a right cause to fight, an undaunted and endurable spirit and an unexceptionally high *moral*.

"We earnestly hope that the British Army and people will continue to glorify their spirit of struggle for the sake of democracy so that the light of democracy may illuminate every corner of this world and that the disaster of aggression may be forever exterminated."

HARRY YOUNG.

Shanghai, May 24.

Recovered Dog:
Thanks to S.S.P.C.A.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me through the courtesy of your correspondence columns to express publicly my appreciation of the prompt and efficient efforts of the S.S.P.C.A. which resulted in the recovery of my Pekinese—my constant companion for three years—after having been lost for four days. Recovery in this great city appeared as hopeless as looking for the proverbial needle in a haystack.

It may be of interest to say that recovery was the result of the advertising in the Chinese papers by the S.S.P.C.A. Among its other activities the Society employs specialists in the recovery of dogs stolen or strayed in which today there is a well organized traffic. These tracers know just where their enquiries are most likely to be successful.

My own experience and gratitude for expert services, given free of cost other than for out-of-pocket expenses, impels me to urge all dog owners not already subscribers to support the Society by applying for membership to the secretary, S.S.P.C.A. Mr. Edward Poskitt, 285 Route Maresca.

(DR.) N. ANTONOFF.

Shanghai, May 23.

Call to Britons:
Duty of Young Men

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In your leaderette of May 17, "Good Work," you refer to the appeal made by Sir Archibald Clark Kerr for war funds last year and how since then the Britons in China have risen splendidly to the appeal. You further state that, satisfactory as this response to the Ambassador's appeal may be, there must be nothing in the nature of complacency about it.

Early in the present war, in a message to British Subjects in China, the Ambassador told us that we would be helping our war efforts by remaining at our jobs. Today he tells us every available man should take his place in the fighting services. Now it remains to be seen what sort of response the Britons in China make to this urgent need.

From a national and patriotic point of view there are no able-bodied indispensable Britons in China of military age, and this, I suggest, indicates no cause for complacency on the part of the individual or the firm that employs him.

Up to now some men are being held back who want to go; this is all wrong. There are the others who ought to be conscripted.

To all those who have not already seen it, I would suggest reading the article on "Military Service—local Britons" which appeared in the last edition of "Oriental Affairs." There is no mistaking the intent in the Ambassador's urge for Britons in China to join up. We have a war on our hands.

MAN THE GUNS.

Shanghai, May 24.

Gasoline:
How to Cut Waste

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The price of gasoline was recently increased to $4 per gallon and rumours are afloat that there will be further increases in the not distant future. Whatever are the reasons for the rising prices of this commodity—be it scarcity of it on the market or the faulty behaviour of the Shanghai dollar—we are now, *nolens-volens*, obliged to observe the strictest economy with our gasoline.

The overwhelming majority of firms and institutions of this city daily close their offices from noon to 2 p.m. and streams of buses, taxis and private cars carry office workers to their tiffins and later bring them back again. I do not think I make a mistake if I estimate this "tiffin ride" to be 25-30 per cent. of our daily consumption of gasoline. In normal times that expenditure is perfectly reasonable, but now it is not only luxury but senseless wasting of money, especially for those whose livelihood depends on the Shanghai dollar. Why not change the office hours, say, from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. daily? Would not that benefit all office workers, sparing them the usual transportation ordeal at midday? Resulting from that would not there be some useful economy of precious electricity? And would not, everybody have more spare time for themselves?

PRIVATE CAR OWNER.

Shanghai, May 24.

Delineation:
Ut Pictura Poesis?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—It having been suggested that the priceless photograph of Mr. John L. Lewis, which was reproduced in your issue of yesterday, defies description, we have endeavoured to give the lie to that suggestion in the following lines:

O what a mug! Aye! What a grin!
And what a blend of nose and chin!
If every face the soul within
Revealed, Ah, what a wealth of sin
Or artifice could lie between
The outlines of that mental scene,
Alluring as he must have been
Who never did himself demean!

JACK & JILL.

Shanghai, May 22.

Lawn Bowls:
Drinks on Dutch Treat

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—There is a rumour afloat that this year's bowling will be on the Dutch treat basis. At the present time, all bowlers may sign at all the affiliated clubs, and persons who prefer Scotch syrup need not bother about waiting for soft folks to finish their ginger pops or other innocuous beverages. They can order their own poison.

I heartily support this idea.

KEEN BOWLER.

Shanghai, May 23.

French Trams:
The Noise They Make

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—RUE DU CONSULATE too muchy likee see French Policeman himself lock up by tram-car "Clang-Clang Man," he no savy clang-clang man and Mah Piao man too muchy big Dah-Ha. Suppose policemen talkee too much he catchy too muchy big punch on the nose.

What I would like to see happen to the tram clang-clangs would be that someone take the clang-clangs off the trams entirely, then throw the trams into the river. My sincere advice to all of us residing in the French Town is "Don't talk too much or the rates will be boosted again."

(ME-TO AVE. JOFFRE

Shanghai, May 24.

Hungjao Road:
Appeal To Drivers

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—ANTI-DUST in his letter is certainly right. Many people who have no car, enjoy a stroll along that district to breathe a little fresh air, but most of the time a speed king passes by and for ten minutes one cannot see anything but a cloud of dust. Reasonable speed would not raise the dust to such an extent and would certainly make driving and hiking a pleasure for all.

I hope these lines will be taken up by others to bring a little common sense to all.

ANOTHER SUPPORTER OF ANTI-DUST.

Shanghai, May 24.

Misused Letter:
On Local Wireless

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I can endorse CALEDONIA'S statements about the queer accents in which the local Voice of Democracy makes itself heard—they are so peculiar at times that one's only resource is to switch off the current.

A friend of mine explained that the voices I heard were disciples of the Oxford Group, but I have since discovered from your columns that this latter is a Religious Sect, so I would still like to obtain information as to where these peculiar dialects actually derive their origin.

MAMBA.

Shanghai, May 24.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF MAY 26, 1871

A false alarm of fire was given about 9 o'clock last evening, to exercise the Fire Brigade, who have fortunately, not been called upon for active service, for some time. A bonfire was lighted on the Race Course to attract the engines in that direction, and some active drill was gone through on the old course.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

FRENCH BROADCASTING STATION
FFZ
193 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai
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Medium wave: 214m., 1400kc.
Short wave: 24.80m., 12.09mc.

Daily broadcast in four languages.

Time table

12.00 Light music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Light music.
4.30 Light music.
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light Music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Light music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière, Louis Alfred Bruneau.
8.15 Light music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

Mozart's classical perfection and the first steps of Beethoven.

Beethoven: First Symphony; Mozart: Concerto for piano; Beethoven: Appeasement; Beethoven: Praise to the Lord; Mozart: Exultate, jubilate; Mozart: Symphony No. 34.

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To-day's Programme

12.00 Vocal Selections from Operas
12.45 **News in English**
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in Hindustani
1.30 Peter Adam's German Programme
2.00 Czechoslovak News and Commentary
2.30 Dance music
3.30 Woman and Home, including "News from Home," at 3.50
4.30 Chinese Programme including songs by Miss Lan Lan at 5.00
7.00 Polish Programme
7.30 News in French
7.45 Light Music
8.00 **Relay of B.B.C. News and Talk (Conditions Permitting)**
8.30 The Radio Rascals
9.00 **News in English followed by B.B.C. Programme and Local Announcements**
9.20 "Men and Their Arms." Talk by Alexander Carlisle
9.30 Musical Atlas—Songs and Music of Many Lands
11.00 **Late Night Final**
11.10 Peter Adam's German Programme
11.40 **Moviegoers' News Summary**
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese

BBC

Main items in this evening's London programme which can be heard on the 16 (GSV) and 19 (GSP) metre bands throughout and on the 25 (GSD) metre band from 10.45 p.m. are:—

8.00 News.
8.15 Topical Talk.
8.30 Music of Caesar Franck.
9.15 Hi! Gang.
10.00 Gillie Potter—Hogfnorton Calling.
11.00 News from Home—Talk by Howard Marshall.
12.00 Talk.

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Indian Cotton, Indian Leaf Tobacco, Glass Beads, Black Buttons, Art. Silk Piece Goods, Voile, Overcoating, Table Runners, Navy Blue Material, Delivery Tricycle, Old Motor Car Tyres, Box Files, Brushes, Locks, Stoop Porcelain, Flush Commodes, Lavatory Commodes, etc.,

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Sports Wear Kiddies Goggles will be popular
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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

THE PAST WEEK

The big feature of the past week was the air attack upon Crete which is still continuing. It came as no surprise to the British command on the island, and when it commenced the Greeks and Imperial forces were able to take matters well in hand. The enemy secured some success at first, but the latest reports indicate that with the exception of the aerodrome at Maleme the situation has been brought under control and that most of the enemy's initial successes have now been nullified. There has been no lull in the fighting and the Germans are apparently bent on throwing as many men into the island as they may deem necessary to capture it. They appear to be following their usual policy of recklessly sacrificing men, and it appears that if they do succeed in establishing themselves on the island, which at the present moment appears to be by no means certain, they will have done so at an enormous cost. This is all the more interesting because the capture of Crete would not of itself be decisive in the Mediterranean, though the task of the British Navy in the eastern part of that sea would be made all the more difficult and risky.

It may be anticipated that the Germans will continue to land men in Crete at least for some time to come, for any admission of defeat at this juncture would be a sad blow to them, disproving the legend of German invincibility on the one hand, and damaging enemy *moral* on the other. It is to be noted that the Italians claim to have sunk many British war vessels none of which has up to the present been admitted by the British Admiralty. In this connection it may be remarked that the Italians have claimed to have sunk so many British naval vessels in the Mediterranean that the wonder is that they have the hardihood to claim any more, for if their stories were true the British fleet in the Mediterranean would have been sunk several times over. And that, it must be remembered, has already been achieved by the Germans, according to Dr. Göebbels' fantastic claims.

The most tragic announcement of the week was that of the loss of H.M.S. Hood off Greenland. Britain's largest battle cruiser received an unlucky hit on the magazine, which exploded, sinking the vessel and carrying most of the crew to death as she went down. The loss is undoubtedly an imposing one though it should be borne in mind that there still remain afloat ten battleships carrying the same main armament as the Hood, namely eight 15in. guns. The strength of the British Navy in capital vessels is not greatly affected by the sinking of the Hood, for it has been reinforced since the war started by the commissioning of the King George V class so that the navy is much stronger now than it was at the commencement of hostilities. The real tragedy of the loss is in the deaths of so many trained men in the crew. In this connection it is to be noted that the Admiralty announced the loss with a minimum of delay, and, when this fact is taken into consideration, the claims by the enemy of other damage alleged to have been inflicted upon the British fleet fall into their correct perspective. For one vessel destroyed in action the enemy sinks dozens on paper.

In Libya the British and Allied troops have been holding their own satisfactorily, and substantial damage has been inflicted upon the enemy whose attempts to capture Halfaya Pass have been frustrated with considerable loss. In Abyssinia the process of mopping-up proceeds with only two comparatively important bodies of Italian troops still outside the internment camps. It is expected that it will not be long before they are duly accommodated. Though the Germans have succeeded in occupying the oilfields at Mosul, the situation in Iraq appears to be developing in favour of the British, and with the return of the regent there are distinct possibilities of the establishment of a Government friendly to Great Britain in which event the German success at Mosul may prove to be only a temporary one.

U.S. OPINION

While the world is waiting anxiously to hear what President Roosevelt will have to say in his fireside chat on Tuesday there is a growing demand in the United States for a revision of the Neutrality Act. Well-informed circles are of the opinion that he will concentrate on the necessity for a change in the Monroe Doctrine to include the entire Atlantic and a return to the policy of the freedom of the seas. That would in fact require a revision of the Neutrality Act which at present prohibits American vessels from entering the combat zone. But until President Roosevelt delivers his talk, the main item of interest is the growing change in American opinion. President Roosevelt in everything which he has done up to the present has followed rather than sought to anticipate it, and all that he has done up to the present has been to accede to the very patent wishes of the American public.

Bad as has been British propaganda during this war, in contra-distinction to its excellence in the last, it is well worth noting that the German has been infinitely worse. Despite every effort to swing the American masses towards sympathy with the Axis cause, enemy propaganda has had precisely the opposite effect. The huge sums of money which have been spent have literally been thrown down the drain, chiefly because not all the fair words in the world could have any effect in wiping out the deep impression which has been made upon the American public by the true stories of the brutality of Hitler and his accomplices and the wholly unnecessary suffering which has been inflicted upon millions of temporarily subjugated people in the overrun countries of Europe. If ever there were justification for the old proverb that murder will out, surely it is to be found in the complete failure of the German publicity machine to swing public opinion in the United States in favour of the aggressor nations. The damning truth has foiled every enemy effort and Hitler by his own behaviour and that of his satellites has discounted beforehand anything that Goebbels sought to achieve.

Isolationists like the very loquacious Lindbergh are still doing their utmost to prevent the United States entering the war, but they have failed to advance their cause to any great extent owing entirely to the fact that Americans are now fully aware of the peril in which they stand in the event—a most unlikely event, it has to be admitted,—of a German victory in Europe. Hitler has made no secret of his ambition for world-wide domination, and the activities of German agents in Latin America have clearly proved to the people of the United States that he has been indulging in no mere verbiage. The New York "Times" boldly states that if the President announces on Tuesday an intention to return to the doctrine of the freedom of the seas in order to help Great Britain he will receive the prompt support of the country and Congress. No more direct invitation to the President to take such action could possibly be devised, for it is very influential intimation of the fact that the Americans are prepared to go a very long way indeed to see that the ideals of democracy shall not be lost to the earth.

It is not likely that the German press have done much good to their country's cause by trying to prove that President Roosevelt is of Jewish origin. Fortunately, whether that is a fact or not is not in any way so serious in the United States as the Germans themselves appear to believe. It is only in the twisted mentality of the Nazis, who all along had to find some scapegoat on which to vent their wrath, that the fact of being of Jewish descent is a matter of reproach, and this clumsy attempt to discredit the President will most surely fail of its purpose just as much as other German propaganda attempts. The fact of the matter is that the Jews had their civilization long before the Germans started their march towards the same end which by their behaviour they still seem to be a long way from attaining.

Queen Mary's Birthday

Today Queen Mary attains the advanced age of 74 and the hearts of all her former subjects will go out to her on this anniversary. With the same wisdom, with which she carried on at the side of King George V, she, following his death withdrew from the limelight in favour of her son and daughter-in-law giving them to the people instead of herself and her husband. Since then she has been carrying on unobtrusively, doing those things which came her way with the infinite graciousness which was always hers, continuing the life of service to which she was dedicated when she became the bride of a future King of England. She has lost not one whit of the affection and loyalty with which she was always regarded, and she will go down in history as one of the great women who have been called to assist in governing the country. It has been her misfortune to witness the Empire twice in her time engaged in a life and death struggle. In the first she and her husband were the inspiration of the British war effort. In the second she sees her son and his consort fulfilling the same rôle with just as much credit to themselves. She must indeed be a proud woman to be mother of such a son and it must be a comfort to her in these times that he is acquitting himself so well. This journal is sure that, in extending congratulations to Her Majesty on her birthday, and expressing the hope that she will be spared to enjoy many more such anniversaries, it is giving voice to the desires of all true British subjects.

That England

It is a comforting reflection that, despite all the efforts of the enemy, the Englishman is not to be deterred from following as many of the pursuits of peace as possible. Consequently it is interesting to note that no fewer than 5,000 people witnessed a cricket match at Lords between Mr. Pelham Warner's XI, and a British Empire XI. It was Rudyard Kipling who wrote scornfully of muddied oafs and flannelled fools, but, as during the winter football was enthusiastically played, so during the summer months will cricket be played, whether on well prepared pitches or on village greens. Was Drake unduly perturbed when informed that the Armada was in sight? History declares not, but that he remarked there was time to finish the game of bowls he was playing and defeat the Spaniard as well. Even in beleaguered Tobruk a cricket match was played recently, and was there not an occasion in the last war when a charge against the enemy was led by a man dribbling a football? One of the criticisms levelled against the British is that they refuse to take themselves too seriously, that they cannot summon up that ponderous seriousness which seems so natural in other races. It is perhaps just as well, for it is that very resiliency which is the main standby of the British in their darker hours. It is undoubtedly good that, even in these trying times, men should for a moment turn their thoughts from war and seek a little pleasure in the sports which they love, and it is to be hoped that they will continue to do so, that flannelled fools will wield bat and ball for their own and others' entertainment. It is not to be thought for one moment that because they continue to indulge in their sports the British are not taking this war seriously. The contrary is very much the case as the enemy knows full well, but wherever there is a ball to be kicked or hit the Briton will be found not very far away. It is an interesting thought that Hitler might have been a very different man if he had ever played cricket, though it is comforting to know that the game has not been soiled by his association with it.

STRAY NOTES

May 22.—Farmers don't worry about weather in the fertile Yangtsze Valley: the Good Lord has arranged that "farmers' weather" takes place once a week in May . . . and last Sunday (18th.) was an excellent example; a slight wind, a dry dewless night and a sunny day to follow. Overnight innumerable Farmer Wangs had smelt the perfect day to come, and at crack of dawn every man, woman, and child was being hastened to the fields to lift the crops. Hurry, hurry, hurry!—for this perfect day has only fifteen hours of daylight: hurry, hurry, hurry,—for if the wind drops we shall have a heavy night dew and wet crops tomorrow: hurry, hurry, hurry, for the cabbages are ready too, and the dreaded white butterfly is already out in the fields. So all the adults of the Wang family dash at the standing crops of barley, wheat and rape, and cut it with the ancient sickle: behind them come Grandma and the youngest children, apron bags bulging with their gleanings, and behind *them* come all the birds which feed on grain to do a little gleaning too. *"Hei-ho, Ha-ho, Hei-ho, Ha-ho"* chant all the able-bodied Wangs as they amble back to the villages with great sheaves of corn carried on shoulder-poles: here the Mrs. Wangs and Miss Wangs wait, heads tied in cotton handkerchiefs to do the threshing and the winnowing: threshing by literally *thrashing* the heads of corn on bamboo racks; winnowing by pouring the grain slowly through the air so that that twice-blessed wind may blow away the chaff. But activity in the fields is fierce as ever. No sooner has the last gleaner left the ground than Farmer Wang has the buffalo out drawing light plough or harrow: John-Willie always follows with the frame-harrow on which he loves to ride—holding on to the buffalo's tail to steady himself: Grandpa comes and sows the cotton, while Wang (now free of the plough) walks after him, hands behind back, doing the Charlie Chaplin walk to tread the seed in safe from wind and rain. And as shades of night come down on a totally transformed countryside, we may well say that Nature has once more had her face lifted—ready for her next youth.—E.S.W.

New Glass Reduces Noise

Glass in fibrous form may go a long way toward solving problems that aircraft engineers now consider among their most baffling, writes Francis Hewens in the New York "Times." These problems are to reduce noise and vibration and improve insulation against extreme variations in temperature. The glass product that has a prominent place among materials that can provide the remedy is "Fiberglas," made in the form of a fluffy glass "wool" for insulation and in fabric form for sheathing.

Greatly improved aeronautic design and increased engine efficiency, making larger planes and longer flight ranges possible, have highlighted the need for more adequate solutions to the problems. Engineers have found that noise, vibration and poor insulation became increasingly uncomfortable and tiring with each added hour in the air. In low-powered planes on a journey of a few hundred miles, these factors are merely irritating. In large planes with deep-droning engines flying several thousands of miles without pause, these enemies of comfort pass the irritation point and become almost nerve-racking.

Research now under way is expected to prove that high noise level continued over long periods increases fatigue markedly. In airliners, this means passenger discomfort—and a tendency to avoid long journeys by plane. In long range bombers, it means decreased efficiency of personnel when efficiency is most important: at the end of the trip. Hence, the study being given to Fiberglas as an aircraft material.

Unfinished Chapter of Research

So far, the research centres upon improving the comfort characteristics of large planes used for long flights, although the Fiberglas in fabric form has been tried experimentally as covering for the wings of a light plane. This, too, is a yet unfinished chapter of research.

Introduced unobtrusively into the larger planes two years ago, Fiberglas is essentially the same product that saw earlier use in homes and industry as insulation. It was padded into the inner surface of fuselages on planes of Pan American and Eastern Airlines. It served as heat and sound proofing on the first transatlantic clipper, and the Navy adopted it for use on many of its larger planes.

With the discovery that insulating material of the organic and hollow-vegetable-fibre type absorbed moisture, increasing the weight of the largest land planes by as much as 100 lb. and of clipper planes by more than 300 lb., Fiberglas found a welcome from more and more plane makers. One hundred or more pounds of deadweight carried on every flight means potential loss of thousands of pay-load dollars to an airline in the course of a year. The incombustible woolly glass material takes on almost no moisture; being as impervious as glass itself, the individual fibers do not "absorb" moisture. The "absorption" of dampness, meaning moisture clinging to the surface, was found to be 1/10 of 1 per cent. at 90 per cent. humidity.

In weight and in noise reducing properties, Fiberglas claims exceptional qualities from the aeronautical standpoint. It weighs one and a half pounds per cubic foot, one-half less than the weight of other insulating materials that have been used in planes. In heavily powered planes this product is reported to reduce noise level more than 20 per cent.

IN PARENTHESIS

One Case

"Do you believe that clothes make the man?"

"Well, a good suit has made many a lawyer."

* * *

The Compliment

FRIEND: "Say, your car does turn smoothly."

Driver: "Thanks, but just a minute. I haven't started the engine yet."

* * *

Stepping Out

EMPLOYER: "Here, here! What's all the argument about?"

Defence Worker: "That loafer on that steam shovel says we have to call him a chauffeur."

* * *

It's an Original Idea

GROOM: "You bought carpet and potted palms for the garage?"

Bride: "Yes, I want our new car to look just as nice in our garage as it did in the auto showroom."

* * *

So—Please Stop!

To a real estate management company, from a tenant several months behind in the rent, went this note, written on the back of a notice to pay: "Dear, Sir, ples do not send me eny more of these notises because it worries us."

* * *

Judging by the Size

TWO Canadian soldiers stopped a Civil Servant in London. They pointed to an impressive building and asked what it was. He told them it was the Ministry of Information.

"I thought the Ministry must be about that size," said one, "to store up all the information they never give away."

* * *

Reached the Total

THE young man decided to write a novel, his first venture, and he made inquiries concerning the requirements from an experienced author.

"How long does a novel have to be?" asked the youth.

"Oh, perhaps 60,000 words," answered the author.

"Ah," beamed the embryo scrivener, "then mine's finished!"

* * *

And That Was All

THE tenant was making a strenuous protest to her landlord.

"It's that family in the apartment above me," she stormed. "They are always disturbing me. Why this morning about 1.30 they were jumping up and down on the floor as hard as they could. I don't have to put up with it."

The landlord appeared sympathetic.

"I presume the disturbance woke you up?" he inquired.

"Oh, no. I hadn't gone to bed. I was just rehearsing a number that I'm singing for the Women's Club tomorrow."

* * *

Holding Their Own

THE company was on a 30-mile hike to Houston. After walking for three hours the major halted a farmer and asked him:

"How far is it to Houston?"

"Oh, about ten miles," replied the rustic.

After walking another hour, the major stopped another farmer and asked him the same thing.

"I should say about ten miles," was the reply.

The body continued on its weary way for two hours, and then came to a constable.

"How far is it to Houston?"

"About ten miles!"

"By golly," cried the major, "we're holding our own!"

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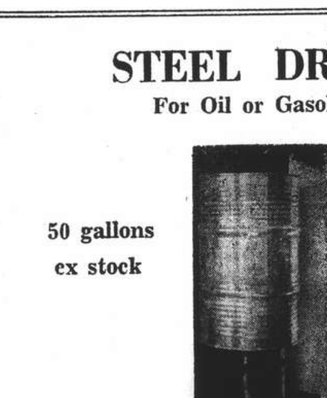

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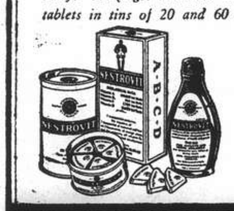
Dose for infants: one teaspoonful of Nestrovit Emulsion daily. Dose for children of over 4 years of age and for adults: 2 Nestrovit tablets daily. Packings: Nestrovit Emulsion in bottles of 125 c.c. and Nestrovit tablets in tins of 20 and 60 obtainable at all chemists.



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THE SPORTS PAGE

"The Olsen Punch"; Success Of New Machine at Race Club

THE answer to a medium-sized race track's prayer—a machine which possesses many of the features of the "Totalisator," without costing a tithe as much to manufacture—is now being tested by the Shanghai Race Club, and is giving every satisfaction, writes the "Hongkong Sunday Herald."

Basically, the machine allows punters to purchase parimutuel tickets without delay and without having to walk long distances to join a crowd and jostle around the pari-mutuel booths.

The basic idea of the machine originated in the fertile brain of Mr. A. W. Olsen, secretary of the Shanghai Race Club. As in Hong Kong, the Shanghai Race Club's pari-mutuel tickets are sold at the usual booths, with a horde of Chinese handling the "wins" and "places," and people scrambling about the popular numbers in crowds which at times get somewhat unruly.

A full-sized "Totalisator" costs a lot of money—especially these days—and as he watched the milling crowds, Mr. Olsen felt that something should be done to speed-up the operation, as well as to devise a means for making the purchase of tickets more convenient for people who might be half a mile or so away from the booths and, hence, somewhat chary of making the long trek very frequently.

The Sort of Machine Needed

"What I want," he said to himself, "is some sort of a machine in which a ticket for a race can be inserted, the number of the horse chosen by the punter stamped on or punched out, and which will also give an immediate record of the number of tickets sold on that particular horse in that race."

Mr. Olsen is not a mechanical genius or inventor, but he had, in his mind's eye, a pretty fair picture of the sort of machine that was needed, and all that remained was for someone with experience of mechanics, levers and so on, to work out the details so that the machine would function smoothly and efficiently.

Eventually, he took his idea to the Linotype & Machinery Co., probably the only firm in Shanghai able to handle the task—anyone who knows anything about linotype machines will agree that the company which builds them should know something about complicated machinery!

Practical Test

And a few months later, the finished product, gleaming in chrome and duco, was ready for its first practical test. Its appearance, its neat lines and comparative simplicity may be judged from the photographs on this page.

And now for the big question, what does it do and how does it function?

As the photograph shows the "Top," as it has been tentatively named, actually consists of two machines, one marked "Win," the other "Place." In the photograph, they are side by side, but in actual use they are placed on a counter at a convenient distance from each other, and with their backs to the public.

The System

Betters approach a man standing between the two machines to buy their tickets. Say, for example, Someone wants two $5 tickets, for a "Win" and a "Place" on horse No. 7, in the fifth race.

As soon as the pari-mutuel opens, he approaches the man standing between the two machines and hands over his $10. The man turns to another man operating the "Win" machine and says "One, No. 7," then to the "Place" machine and says the same thing to the man there.

Each operator picks up a ticket, slips it into the machine under the handle marked "7" and pulls the handle down. The machine punches a hole through No. 7 on the ticket and at the same time records next to the hole the number of tickets sold on that particular horse up to that moment.

Matter Of Seconds

In a matter of seconds, the punter has got his two tickets and is away, leaving room for the next man, and so on.

Immediately the pari-mutuel for that race closes, an "audit slip" is inserted in each row of each machine and the total number of tickets sold on each horse in that race—plus one which has to be deducted—is instantaneously recorded.

These slips are rushed off to a central point for calculation of the dividends to pay on that particular race.

Other Advantages

Apart from the greater speed and accuracy of the operation, the machine offers a number of other great advantages.

Normally, on medium-sized tracks without a "Tote," betters have to converge from all over the stands to one spot where tickets are sold. Generally speaking, if there are 20 horses in a race, 40 clerks have to be employed, handlling the "wins" and "places" for each horse.

This machine requires only three operators.

Naturally, if only one machine were used, the crowds would still have to converge on the one spot and jostlings and delays would result.

Advantage Of "Top"

But the advantage of the "Top" is that pari-mutuel booths can be set up all over the place—on the member's stand, in the public stand, in the bar, in the hall, and even trundled through the crowds. The process is the same—all the "audit slips" being sent off as soon as the pari-mutuel closes for that race.

The advantages are obvious.

Take the case of a man who pops into the bar for a quick one. He suddenly decides to bet on Horse 7 in Race 5—but he's in a convivial crowd, he's got a glass in his hand, and he doesn't want to leave.

Normally, he will probably forego buying the ticket, and the Club therefore loses money (and if the horse should come home he'll probably be annoyed).

The Bar is the Place

But what happens if the Club has installed "Top" machines? The bar is an obvious site for one set. Instead of having to go downstairs and possibly fight his way through a large crowd for five or ten minutes, he steps up to the machine and gets his ticket in a matter of seconds—probably even before anyone in the party realizes he has gone.

At the moment, there is only one model of the machine in operation, on the members' stand of the Shanghai Race Club. So far, all who have seen it in operation, are delighted with it.

Mechanical Feed

In actual fact, its operation can be greatly speeded up by the addition of a mechanical feed for the tickets, and this problem is now being studied. At the moment, the operator has to pick a ticket out of a shallow tray and insert it into the machine; the actual punching and numbering takes only a moment.

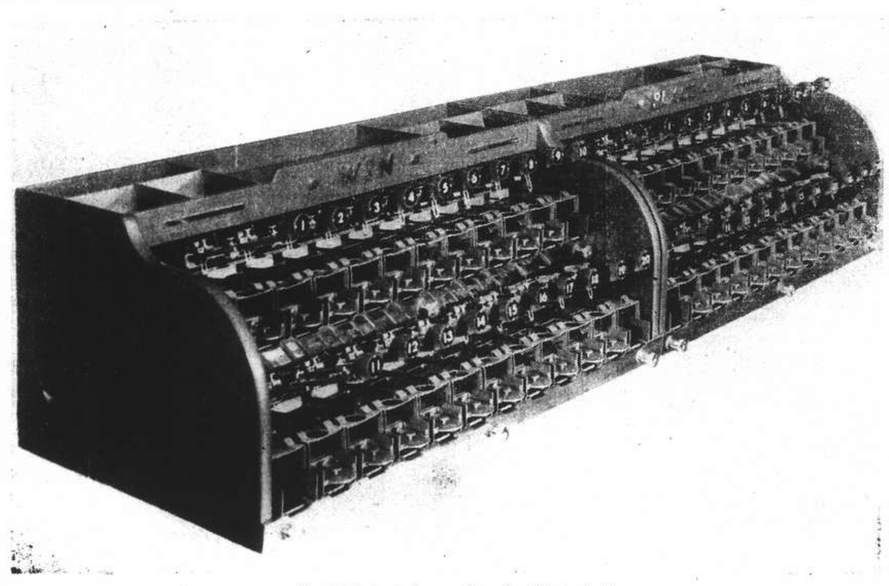
It is expected that in its final, finished form, the machine will be able to turn out as many as 20 or more tickets in a matter of seconds, the operator just pulling down the lever the required number of times and the tickets shooting out into his hand, instead of his having to reach out and insert one each time, as is the case at present.

The Olsen Punch

At the moment, however, the machine is only intended to cater to the punter buying say, four or five tickets at a time. The problem of bigger bets could be temporarily met by having another machine turning out, say, $20 tickets instead of, say, one $5 ticket a time.

In all other respects, however, the machine has more than come up to expectations, working smoothly and efficiently.

In case anyone wonders why the machine is called a "Top," it may be mentioned in passing that this word is an abbreviation for "The Olsen Punch!"



Pari-Mutuel Invention In Shanghai.

This picture gives the best general idea of the two machines. In actual use they are placed on a counter at a convenient distance from one another with their backs to the public. The "Customers" come to the space between.

Baer's Manager to Claim Title

New York, May 24.

On the grounds that his fighter was struck a crushing blow by Joe Louis four seconds after the bell had rung at the end of the third round tonight, Harry Hoffman, manager of Buddy Baer, is to claim the heavyweight championship of the world before the Boxing Commission of the District of Columbia.

Ringsiders stated that Louis did not hear the bell ring for the end of the third round owing to the roars of the crowd, and struck Baer four seconds later.

Referee Arthur Donovan, however, categorically stated that Louis hit Baer just before the bell sounded.

The fight last night was awarded to Louis, when Buddy Baer's seconds refused to leave the ring after the ten-second whistle was blown before the seventh round, by which time Baer was half unconscious.—Havas Telemondial.

Canidrome Results

1—300 yd flat.—1, Golden Adagio; 2, Master Bill.
10 lengths.—Time 18.20.
Win, $8.70. Forecast 5-3 Div. $40.20.
Place, 1st $6.60; 2nd $8.70.

2—300 yd flat.—1, Sauce Moutarde; 2, Venus II.
2 lengths.—Time 18.62.
Win, $46.80. Forecast 6-5 Div. $478.10.
Place, 1st $27.70; 2nd $13.80.
Double Event 1/2 5-6 Div. $46.40.

3—400 yd flat.—1, Glenmore Lyric; 2, Sans Capote.
2 lengths.—Time 26.98.
Win, $12.40. Forecast 5-6 Div. $30.10.
Place, 1st $7.60; 2nd $5.80.
Double Event 2/3 6-5 Div. $72.80.

4—440 yd. flat.—1, Mighty Cheerful; 2, Cute Vanguard.
A neck.—Time 26.84.
Win, $13.70. Forecast 5-2 Div. $43.70.
Win, $13.70. Forecast 5-2 Div. $42.70.
Place, 1st $8.20; 2nd $10.40.
Double Event 3/4 5-5 Div. $16.70.

5—300 yd. flat.—1, Fu Ai hium 2, Moody Mask.
Also ran:—Lady Dale, Yeoman Corporal, High Brow, Matador.
6 lengths.—Time 30.33.
Win, $11.10. Forecast 4-3 Div. $27.50.
Place, 1st $7.00; 2nd $9.30.
Double Event 4/5 5-4 Div. $14.30.

6—500 yd. flat.—1, Reno Beacon; 2, Black Opal.
1 length.—Time $30.41.
Win, $16.70. Forecast 3-2 Div. $44.20.
Place, 1st $8.50; 2nd $9.60.
Double Event 5/6 4-3 Div. $11.60.

7—500 yd. flat.—1, Flash Vixen; 2, Stolen Quibble.
6 lengths.—Time 29.95.
Win, $14.80. Forecast 6-3 Div. $39.80.
Place, 1st $9.30; 2nd $7.90.
Double Event 6/7 3-6 Div. $19.40.

8—500 yd. flat.—1, Tamerlane; 2, Double Six.
2 lengths.—Time.—$30.27.
Win, $28.90. Forecast 4-2 Div. $157.60.
Place, 1st $20.70; 2nd $14.10.
Double Event 7/8 6-4 Div. $42.30.

9—500 yd. flat.—1, Alton Classic; 2, Sauce Mironton.
½ length.—Time 29.74.
Win, $32.60. Forecast 3-1 Div. $80.40.
Place, 1st $10.00; 2nd $7.60.
Double Event 8/9 4-3 Div. $69.90.

10—500 yd. flat.—1, Gallant Mayor; 2, Alton Arab.
½ length.—Time 29.75.
Win, $78.40. Forecast 4-5 Div. $191.00.
Place, 1st $16.70; 2nd $7.00.
Double Event 9/10 3-4 Div. $167.50.

11.—500 yd. flat.—1, Flying Duchess; 2, Grand Society.
½ length.—Time 29.66.
Win, $70.60. Forecast 5-2 Div. $127.50.
Place, 1st $18.90; 2nd $16.70.
Double Event 10/11 4-5 Div. $276.10.

12—500 yd. flat.—1, Cute Vicorine; 2, Rough Coat.
½ length.—Time 30.06.
Win, $34.70. Forecast 2-1 Div. $167.10.
Place, 1st $23.00; 2nd $14.10.
Double Event 11/12 5-2 Div. $130.50.

Rugby Results

London, May 25.

Following are the results of rugby matches played yesterday:

RUGBY LEAGUE
Whitehaven and Cumberland Hospital Challenge Cup

Bradford Northern 12, Wigan 6
—Reuter.

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OPENS WEDNESDAY!
"Money and The Woman"

Competitive Polo Seen at Race Course on First Day

BY "THE CHASER"

THOUGH polo has been played at the Hungjao polo ground during the past four weeks, the season did not open officially until yesterday afternoon, when sixteen players turned out at the Race Course to swing the game into action. During the course of the afternoon no less than 10 chukkers were played and when it was decided to call it a day, even the gluttons cried enough. All players had their desired number of chukkers and this was probably the chief reason for the obviously enjoyable afternoon of polo.

An overcast sky broke the heat of the early summer sun and with a slight breeze blowing across the ground the weather was nearly perfect for polo.

Yesterday's games were not productive of a very high brand of polo, but this was quite unavoidable as low and high goal players were thrown together in all of the ten chukkers, but it was made early apparent that none of the players has lost his grip on the game and if anything showed a slight improvement despite the long lay-off.

Small Turn-Out

A group of sixteen players on an opening day is really a very small one indeed when compared to the enormous turn-outs that were experienced in the previous years when anywhere from thirty to forty players would be on hand to mark the opening of the season. This rapid dearth of players was noticed last year when several left these shores to do their bit and also when the British Military Forces left this city. The absence of the latter has decreased the numerical strength of players by about fifteen. But considering the small number of members actually playing this year, yesterday's attendance of sixteen may be said to be quite good. It would be very nice, of course, if some new blood could be injected into the game this year.

Taking yesterday's practice chukkers as an indication of the standard of the game this year, it appears that there will be a definite shortage in high-handicapped players. There is great possibility however that some of the more promising players of last year's recruits will improve sufficiently during the next month or so to make up, to some extent for this failing.

Some in Good Fettle

Meanwhile, it was noticed yesterday that such topnotch players as C. D. Culbertson and R. B. Moller are in fine fettle although the season has only begun. Both were extremely well mounted and while the former used the same string of ponies as he did last year, Moller played several stunning looking "Zs", which from all appearances should make very fine polo ponies later on.

Both were hitting their usual long shots and while Moller was inclined to be a trifle careless in his direction at times, Culbertson had good length to his shots plus a certain amount of accuracy.

One of the most improved players was A. V. White who, though not quite experienced and is somewhat lacking in match play initiative, displayed fine hitting powers. His shots though not long are well directed and when in possession of the ball within the scoring distance, he was well nigh deadly.

Vaughan Holds Lead in Batting

New York, May 25.

Floyd "Arkie" Vaughan of the Pittsburgh Pirates continued today to lead the batting race in the major leagues, while Roy Cullenbine of the St. Louis Browns took over the American League leadership from Joe Cronin:—Leaders through Friday were:—

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Roy Cullenbine, St. Louis	.378
Cecil Travis, Senators	.377
Bill Dickey, Yankees	.375
Ted Williams, Red Sox	.374
Joe Cronin, Red Sox	.364

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Floyd Vaughan, Pirates	.371
Enos Slaughter, Cardinals	.362
Joe Mize, Cardinals	.341
Stanley, Hack, Cubs	.323
Gene Handley, Pirates	.323

HOME RUNS

Mel Ott, Giants, 10; Jeff Heath, Indians, Rudy York, Tigers, Bill Nicholson, Cubs, Dolph Camilli, Dodgers and Frank McCormick, Reds—eight each.

RUNS BATTED IN

Rudy York, Tigers, 34; Charlie Keller, Yankees, and Bill Nicholson, Cubs, each 33; Joe Gordon, Yankees, 41; Cecil Iravis, Senators, 30.

RUN SCORED

William Knickerbocker, White Sox, 32; Joe DiMaggio, Yankees, 31; Stanley Hack, Cubs, and Lou Boudreau, Indians, 30 each; Dom DiMaggio, Red Sox, 29.

HITS SCORED

Roger Cramer, Red Sox, 49; Cecil Travis, Senators 48; Harold Trosky, Indians, 47; Joe DiMaggio, Yankees, 46; Jeff Heath, Indians, Enos Slaughter, Cardinals and Luke Appling, White Sox, 45 each.

Pitching Averages

AMERICAN LEAGUE THROUGH THURSDAY

	W.	L.	Pct.
Dennis Galehouse, Browns	5	0	1.000
Bob Feller, Indians	6	0	1.000
Mel Harder, Indians	2	2	.500
Earl Johnson, Red Sox	4	1	.800
Edgar Smith, White Sox	4	1	.800

NATIONAL LEAGUE THROUGH THURSDAY

Lon Warneke, Cardinals	5	0	1.000
Sam Nahem, Cardinals	3	0	1.000
Morton Cooper, Cardinals	4	1	.800
Whitlow Wyatt, Dodgers	7	2	.778
Harry Gumbert, Giants	3	1	.750
Luke Hamlin, Dodgers	3	1	.500

—United Press.

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Bernard Shaw's
"PYGMALION"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

Waseda Leads Six University League

Tokyo, May 25.

The Waseda University nine today led the Six University Baseball League by a win yesterday over Meiji by the score of 4 to 2 in ten innings at the Meiji Shrine Stadium. Waseda scored twice in the 10th on two errors by an over-anxious Meiji team.

With the season almost closed, Waseda leads the League with six wins and one defeat followed by Meiji with four wins and two losses. Hosei, Keio, Rikkyo and Tokyo Imperial trail in that order.—Domei.

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CANIDROME RESULTS

Sunday, May 25, 1941.

Race	Placed Dogs		$5.00 Win F'cast Pool	Course D/Events $2
1	5	3	40.20	
2	6	5	478.10	46.40
3	5	6	30.10	72.80
4	5	2	43.70	16.70
5	4	3	27.50	14.30
6	3	2	44.20	11.60
7	6	3	39.80	19.40
8	4	2	157.60	42.30
9	3	1	80.40	69.90
10	4	5	191.00	167.50
11	5	2	127.50	276.10
12	2	1	167.10	130.50

Yesterday Afternoon's Highest Dividends:—

$5 Win Forecast Race No. 2 dog No. 6-5 Div. $478.10.

$2 Course Double Events Races 10/11 dog No. 4-5 Div. $276.10.

English Football Results

London, May 25.

Following are the results of football matches played yesterday:

LONDON CUP

Millwall 2, Arsenal 5

SOUTH REGIONAL LEAGUE

Aldershot 6, Crystal Palace 3
Brentford 3, Reading 1
Cardiff City 4, Portsmouth 1
Fulham 8, Southend 2
Tottenham 3, Leicester 0
Walsall 6, Nottingham Forest 7
Watford 3, Queen's Park Rangers 3
West Ham 3, Chelsea 3

NORTH REGIONAL LEAGUE

Blackpool 3, Burnley 0
Everton 3, Sheffield United 2
Manchester City 6, Bolton Wanderers 1
York City 2, Middlesbrough 4
Chester 1, Liverpool 6

REGIONAL MATCH

Chesterfield 5, Stoke City 1

OTHER MATCHES

Newcastle 0, Services XI 4
Norwich City 0, R.A.F. XI 4
Westbromwich Albion 6, R.A.F. XI 1
INTERALLIED SERVICES CUP (SEMIFINALS)
British Army 4, Belgian Army 1
Civil Defence 2, R.A.F. 4.—Reuter.

First Big Cricket Match at Lord's

London, May 25.

The season's first important cricket match attracted 5,000 people to Lord's yesterday, where Mr. Pelham Warner's XI beat a British Empire XI in a thrilling finish by three runs.

Nichols, one of eight Test players in the match, was the hero of the day. Playing for the winners, he took four wickets for 24 runs and then knocked up 55 to be the topscorer. He won the match with the last hit of the match.

Ray Smith was in brilliant form for the Empire XI, claiming seven victims for 69.

Batting first the Empire team were all out for 162, in reply to which Mr. Warner's XI made 145.—Reuter.

Indians Increase Lead by Beating St. Louis Browns

New York, May 25.

CLEVELAND'S fast-stepping Indians increased their lead in the American League pennant chase yesterday to 4½ games, when they registered their second victory over the St. Louis Browns in the current home series, 4 to 2 while the second-place Chicago White Sox were losing to the Detroit Tigers, 1 to 0 in a hurler's duel at Detroit.

The National League situation remained unchanged as both the St. Louis Cardinals and the Brooklyn Dodgers copped their games. The only change in the standings in the majors was Detroit's claim to third position by virtue of Boston's defeat at the hands of Joe McCarthy's New York Yankees.

The Tribe, working behind Jimmy Bagby's five-hit hurling, clinched the game right off the bat by scoring all their runs in the initial frame. Lou Boudreau opened the spree by smashing a long fly which Roy Cullenbine, St. Louis outfielder, dropped. A single by Roy Weatherly, another safety by Hol Trotsky, a walk by Jeff Heath and a single by Gene DeSautels accounted for the four markers.

At Detroit, Ed. Smith, Chicago hurler, had only himself to blame for his 1 to 0 setback in a duel with Johnny Gorsica. Rudy York, slugging Detroit first-baseman, drew a base on balls in the home half of the ninth with the game still scoreless. Frank Higgins drove Rudy to third with a sharp single and the latter scampered home when Smith let loose with a wild pitch.

At the Yankee Stadium, the Broadway Bombers, taking advantage of three Boston errors, put the game on ice by scoring four runs in the seventh inning. The veteran Joe DiMaggio propelled a single in that inning to drive across the winning tally.

Took Both Ends

Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics sank the Washington Senators deeper in the second division by taking both ends of a bargain bill, 13 to 5 and 6 to 5. Frank Hayes and Dick Seibert, with four and three hits respectively, led the 18-hit Philadelphia barrage in the opener. In the nightcap, Wilson Miles, pinch-hitting in the eighth with the score tied at 5-all came through with a single which accounted for the winning run.

Brooklyn and the St. Louis Cardinals continued their sizzling neck-and-neck race for the National League pennant when the Dodgers trimmed the Philadelphia Phillies, 7 to 3, while St. Louis trounced the Pittsburgh Pirates, 10 to 7.

The Dodgers took a two-run lead in the first inning, but the Phillies came back with one in the third and went ahead in the eighth with a two-run assault.

Leo Durocher's boys came blasting back in their half of the eighth and sent five runs racing across before Issac Pearson could stem the Dodger rally.

The Cincinnati Reds and Chicago Cubs split a doubleheader with the Cubs taking the first game, 4 to 2, and the Reds the second by a 4 to 1 count.

Mound Duel

Jimmy Turner and Bill Lee hooked up in a mound duel in the first game with Lee coming out on top with a six-hit performance while his Cub-mates collected 10 off Turner.

The Cubs took a two-run lead in the first inning when Stanley Hack doubled, Phil Cavaretta, Dom Dallessandro and Lou Novikoff, the Chicago rookie, each singled, sending two runs across the platter.

The Cubs added the winning run in the third inning when Cavaretta singled, Dallessandro drove out a snappy grounder that Linus Frey fumbled, and Lou Novikoff pounded out a hard double for the third run of the game. The Cubs then added another in the fifth.

Lee held the Reds scoreless until the sixth when they tallied once and then sent another across in the eighth.

The St. Louis Cardinals swamped the Pittsburgh Pirates 10 to 7, with Don Padgett leading the St. Louis attack with a four-bagger in the fourth inning with two men aboard. Each team collected eight hits, but the Cardinals found theirs in the pinches.

The Reds won their nightcap with the Cubs by a 4 to 2 decision with a three-run rally in the sixth inning that broke up the 1 to 1 tie.

Cincinnati rookies played a big part in the win. Charlie Aleno and Dick West, both rookies, singled in that inning. Harry Craft doubled, sending Aleno across the platter with the first run of the inning. Edwin Joost drew a free pass, after which West scored on Moore's fly. Craft then scored on a wild pitch ending the rally.

The Reds collected 10 hits during the game while Moore limited the Cubs to six safeties.

Box Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	5	11	2
Philadelphia	13	18	2
Batteries:—Sundra, Anderson, Forst, Masterson and Early; Knott, Ferrick and Hayes.			
Washington	5	8	0
	(second game)		
Philadelphia	6	11	1
Batteries:—Kennedy and Early; McClabo, Harris and Hayes.			
Boston	6	9	4
New York	7	9	1
Batteries:—Johnson, Fleming, Wilson and Pytlak; Gomez, Branch, Murphy and Rosar.			
Chicago	0	7	0
Detroit	1	9	0
Batteries:—Smith and Tresh; Gorsica and Tebbetts.			
St. Louis	2	5	3
Cleveland	4	7	0
Batteries:—Auker, Ostermuller and Ferrell; Bagby and Desautels.			

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati	2	6	1
Chicago	4	10	4
Batteries:—Turner and Lombard; Lee and George.			
Cincinnati	4	10	0
	(second game)		
Chicago	1	6	2
Batteries:—Moore and West; French, Fage, Erickson and George.			
Pittsburgh	7	8	2
St. Louis	10	8	1
Batteries:—Sewell, Dietz, Bowman and Lopez, Baker; Nahem, Lanier and Mancuso.			
Philadelphia	3	7	1
Brooklyn	7	12	0
Batteries:—Hughes, Pearson and Warren; Higbe, Swift and Woen, Phelps Eraves and Gaints postponed because of rain.			

Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland	27	12	.692
Chicago	20	14	.588
New York	20	17	.541
Detroit	13	13	.500
Boston	15	16	.484
Philadelphia	16	19	.457
Washington	14	23	.378
St. Louis	11	22	.333

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis	24	9	.727
Brooklyn	23	12	.657
New York	17	14	.548
Chicago	15	17	.469
Cincinnati	16	19	.457
Pittsburgh	12	17	.414
Boston	12	20	.387
Philadelphia	10	22	.313

—United Press.

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FROM DAY TO DAY

ENTRIES for the third annual stamp design contest conducted by the Shanghai Anti-Tuberculosis Association must be submitted to the committee at 41 Tszepang Road not later than 4 p.m. on Friday.

MR. Atsumu Watanabe, Deputy-President of the Shanghai Japanese Residents' Corporation, who was scheduled to arrive here from Japan on May 29, will return on May 31 aboard a Toa Kaiun Kaisha shuttle liner, the "Tatriku Shimpo" reported yesterday morning.

FOR the first time Mr. Augustus John is to serve as a member of the selection jury of the Royal Academy. Hitherto he has declined to act, but his relations with the R. A. have mellowed of late. The Queen has no more sincere admirer than Mr. John, who for some time has been engaged on her portrait.

IN the Letter to the Editor giving the names of the Committee of Management of the N.O.B.S. yesterday, Messrs. G. A. Buyers and F. C. Crawford were referred to as founder members. This was due to an error in type-setting. The two gentlemen were not described as founder members in the Hon. Secretary of the Order's letter.

THE Eurasia Aviation Corporation plans to open its airmail and passenger services between Chengtu (Szechuan) and Yaan (Sikong) on June 1, states a Chengtu report to the "Shun Pao." Yaan is a prosperous city located on the old caravan route to Tibet. The line will be operated once a week on Wednesdays, a round trip from Chengtu.

THE 69-year-old Duke of Atholl and the 66-year-old Duke of St. Albans are among members of the Home Guard who regularly act as sentries at the Admiralty. Both served in the South African and the last wars and were mentioned in despatches. The Duke of Atholl commanded in the Boer War two regiments of Scottish Horse, which he raised among the clansmen.

VICE-Admiral Taiji Ota, Director-designate of the Central China Liaison Office of the Asia Development Board, is expected to arrive in Shanghai aboard the N.Y.K. liner Kamakura Maru which will dock a the Wayside Wharf at 1.30 o'clock this afternoon. Vice-Admiral Ota will address the staff of the China Liaison Office at 9.30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

CHINESE students now studying in Japan total more than 1,900, according to a survey conducted by the 'Shanghai Mainichi," local Japanese-language paper. The survey showed that the number has increased by 700 since last year. The daily placed the number of Chinese students in Japan at 4,000 just prior to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in the summer of 1937. This number, however, dropped sharply to 300 at the close of 1937.

ANOTHER shipment of 120 tons of medical supplies from the American Red Cross Society was received in Kunming on Thursday, according to a report to the "Cheng Yien Pao." Mr. Willys, representative in China of the American Red Cross Society, was accompanied by Dr. Robert K. S. Lim, head of the Chinese Red Cross, on an inspection tour along the Southwest highway yesterday. Mr. Willys will shortly leave for Chungking where he will discuss relief activities in China with the Government authorities, it is learned.

THE newly formed Overseas Chinese Industrial Development Company, whose head office is in Chungking will undertake coal, iron and tin mining in Southwest provinces, the "New China Daily News" reports. The Company also intends to develop waste land for agricultural purposes. The head of the Company is Mr. Aw Boon Haw, (Hu Wen-hu) who contributed $4,500,000 to the total capital shares of $10,000,000. The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Economic Affairs have taken up $3,000,000 worth of shares, the report states. The company is planning to open up branches in various big cities in "free China" provinces.

THE Duke of Hamilton, formerly known as "the boxing marquis," on whose estate Rudolf Hess landed, remains firm in his resolve not to allow Sunday golf on the course owned by him at Hamilton, Lanarkshire. A plebiscite recently taken of members of the golf club showed a majority in favour of Sunday golf, but the duke thinks it is not a sufficiently large majority. Like his three brothers, the duke is doing service as an airman. Few men know the art and craft of flying better than he, who was chief pilot of the Mount Everest Flight Expedition in 1933. He allied himself, a Douglas, with ancient enemies of his house when he married Lady Elizabeth Percy, daughter of the eighth Duke of Northumberland, in 1937, and has a son.

THE next Empire statesman to visit London will be Mr. Mitchell Hepburn, Premier of Ontario, and perhaps the most colourful politician Canada has ever produced. He began life as a bank clerk, enlisted as an R.F.C. pilot, took up farming, went into politics, and became Premier on an economy ticket at the age of 38. Once in office, he did many spectacular things, such as selling Ministers' cars, cutting their salaries, closing the Lieutenant-Governor's official residence, and waging a vendetta against the Dominion Premier, Mr. Mackenzie King. But he balanced his budget, dished the agitators who were trying to upset the labour market, and was captivated by the King and Queen on their recent visit. Today he is a hundred per cent. behind the Empire's war effort, and has adopted a large London family which was evacuated after being bombed out of house and home.

Norwegians Keep Anniversary Despite Nazi Orders

THOUGH the Nazis strictly forbade any observance of the anniversary on April 9 of their unprovoked invasion of Norway, the Norwegians nevertheless managed to observe the day as one of mourning, and for half an hour during the afternoon kept complete silence. This was one of the stories told by Mr. K. A. Persen, Norwegian commentator, in his talk on "Uncencored News from Norway," which was broadcast over station XMHA last night. In the course of his talk Mr. Persen said :

First reports to arrive from Norway show that, in spite of strict German orders against any sort of demonstrations, the Norwegian people found means of expressing their feelings on April 9, the first anniversary of the Nazi attack on our country.

Public gatherings, raising flags to half-mast, wearing special insignia; all such acts were specifically forbidden in orders broadcast by the Oslo radio and appearing in the Nazi-controlled press. However, on April 9—a clear and sunlit day in Oslo—an air of apprehension and nervousness hung over the city, though early in the day people were still going about their accustomed routine. And while no reports have yet leaked out of Norway regarding open demonstrations on April 9, it is known that many persons appeared on the streets of Oslo dressed in black or wearing black ties in token of national sorrow.

Chain-Letters

By means of chain-letters the chiefs of the patriotic organizations have established an important system of communicating with their fellow countrymen. In connection with April 9 one letter instructed the population how they should behave themselves on that day, especially between the hours of 4 and 4.30 p.m.—half an hour consecrated to the memory of those Norwegians who fell in the war against Germany.

The letter states :— "Norwegians! Confine yourselves within doors during this half hour. Do not walk about on the streets or visit restaurants or other public places. Streets, shops and trains must remain empty during this half an hour in honour of our fallen. Norwegian women : Do not visit shops and keep your children indoors. Business men and shop assistants ! Do not use the telephone and do not answer any calls or greet people who may address you derisively."

To the youth in the schools these were the instructions :— "During this half hour do not reply to any questions which any of your teachers may dare to ask you. Keep quiet and continue to stare at any member of the 'hird' who may be present.

It Will Be Quiet

To the workers :— "Do what you can to take part in this demonstration. No one is to venture without and walk about merely to find out if everything is quiet. It will be quiet. Remain near your windows and just look out. Our own people will remain masters of the situation." The letter concludes with this humourous but still serious threat :— "During this half hour the wind may easily blow some flower-pots from the windows down upon the heads of those who may show themselves on the streets. Do remember what we desire and preserve your dignity."

Some days ago I saw a postcard mailed in Oslo on April 9. On one side it carried besides the names of the sender and addressee only a Christmas stamp issued by the Norwegian Mission to Seamen depicting Norway's memorial erected to those of our seamen who were lost in the last war. Right across the other side were found only these words :— "A greeting from Norway—the 9th of April, 1941."

Samples of Corruption

No one expects of course that a 'Quisling' is an admirer or observer of honesty, but the following two items will give you a certain idea of how corruption is flourishing within the "New Order" in Norway :

1. The wife of Nazi-appointed State Councillor Husted bought, together with members of her family, 36 suits and coats plus a generous supply of underwear, in the space of three months. Under the clothing-rationing system this is the equivalent of 7,060 coupons, whereas the family was entitled to only 420 coupons for this period of time.

2. The 92 automobiles of the Norwegian Nazi party in Oslo now receive a total of 500 gallons of gasoline a month. Patriotic Norwegians can get no gas for their cars, so the only vehicles on Oslo streets are those of the German army, the Reichskommissariat and of Norwegian Nazis.

The Nazi censors in Norway are doing their best, or worst, to see that nothing about the conditions in Norway gets out of the country. Innumerable letters and postcards are finding their way into the waste paper baskets, and numerous letters have been liberally blackened with a kind of chemical that does everything but burn away the writing. Despite the apparent hopelessness of getting anything past these censors, letters are being constantly written and mailed in the hope that somehow something will escape the eagle eyes of these Gestapo minions.

Outspoken Lady

There is one lady somewhere in Norway who has made up her mind not to give up writing no matter what obstacles may be in the way. The majority of her letters have fallen prey to the censors, since she is a most outspoken person and does not seem to care much what the Nazis think (when they do). It did happen the other day that one of her letters got through and here are a few lines from it : "I dare say it must be considered all right that a letter from me reaches you from time to time. I must try to write again but, dear me, what is one to write about ? One's lips are sealed with seven seals and we are all cursing the restrictions. You remember of course our foster child who arrived at our home after the last war with a tag on her ? She is back in her own country. Well, you may be sure that I am not writing to her. I hate her relations too much for that. Yesterday we had our photographs taken for identification cards. You certainly would laugh and it is a great pity that I can't send you my picture—before and after the invasion."

The cruel Gestapo chief, Heinrich Himmler, is for the second time this year paying a visit to Norway. This is a definite proof of the effective passive resistance the Norwegians are offering. On his last visit the newly enrolled members of the "Standarte Nordland." Quisling's "Germanic" regiment, which soon dwindled to a company, took the oath of allegiance in his sinister presence.

In order to cope with the increased resistance and to lend more effective support to the typical Gestapo methods of cruelty a Norwegian 'S.S.' (I think you all know what those two characters stand for) has been founded in Norway as a section of the National Union. On Wednesday afternoon, May 21, this living embodiment of Mephistopheles took the oath of allegiance of the first Norwegian detachment of the 'S.S.' in Oslo. Since the Nazis claim that "this ceremony was a great confession of the Norwegian youth to the greater Germanic idea" and of course an important item in furthering the programme of the "New Order" in Norway, let us take a look at this company of gangsterdom imported from Germany, this traitor regime of storm-troopers or 'hirdmen' which Quisling has attempted to organize along Nazi lines, and which has a great share in the contempt and hate which the Norwegians feel for the Nazis.

It is estimated that there are a thousand of these Norwegian Nazis in Norway, of which three hundred are from the Oslo district. The worst thing about this group of imitation Storm Troopers is that while the membership formerly consisted of many high school boys and office workers, most new recruits have been found among anti-social and criminal elements of the population. These potential gangsters are paid wages for performing deeds for which neither the Norwegian police nor the courts can hold them accountable. Violent encounters have taken place between 'hird' members and the inhabitants of various towns with resulting injuries and fatalities on both sides. Not long ago a man named Sving Stang, a Norwegian who had turned Nazi, was in an automobile accident, and people were afraid that he had hurt his spine. The doctor's examination, however, proved this fear unfounded. Mr. Stang had no spine.

Examples of Traitors

In order to provide a glorious example of Nazi-Germanic loyalty, two of the first to enlist in "Standarts Nordland" were these two well-known and important Norwegian Nazis: Judas Lie, the Police Commissioner, and Riisnes, the constituted, or rather "prostituted," as they say in Norway, State Councillor or Commissar of Justice. At first, due to their age, it was very doubtful that they would be accepted, but even the Nazi military laws could not afford to pass up such a remarkable example of loyalty to the cause.

Of all the wretched traitors in the German puppet government in Norway next to Quisling Riisnes is undoubtedly the most craven. It is rather significant to say the least that this man became Minister of Justice. He was the man who maintained that the Nazis could brutally attack others who thought differently and despite this need not fear any punishment. It should be remembered that until September 25, 1940, the Norwegian people did not realize that Riisnes was a Nazi. Five years ago this worthy announced in a Court of law that the Quisling party was a disgrace to the country. He has now even gone so far as to state that the powers that be do not intend to release political prisoners who show no reform. They will be kept in the concentration camps even after their prison term is up.

Broadcast on Balkans

On May 16 the announcer of the Nazi controlled Oslo radio informed the public that the two braves, Riisnes and Judas Lie, had returned from the campaign in the Balkans. He also stated that the broadcast which now would be heard would have been given earlier if it had not been for the fact that the gramophone records produced somewhere in the Balkans had been delayed in the mail and just happened to arrive at the same time as Riisnes himself. He added that there were more records to come and that this was only the first installment. To prove how low a human being can sink I may tell you that these two arch-traitors stated that their pride in having participated in the campaign in Greece knew no bounds.

One of these individuals—I am not sure which one—received the Iron Cross, what class—if any—does not seem to matter. It seems a great pity that these two specimens returned alive provided of course they did any fighting, which, considering the types, is highly improbable. The story Riisnes told against the background of gun fire and the rattle of machine guns (very well staged) was an extraordinary one. Personally I believe that he dreamt it all somewhere far behind the lines in Bulgaria, the inhabitants of which he found so much more understanding and kind according to his own statement, than his own countrymen.

German Introduction

He commenced his talk in German by saying:—"Hier spricht Riisnes in Norwegischer Sprache mit genehmigung der Deutschen Wehrmacht". (This is Riisnes speaking in the Norwegian language with the permission of the German Wehrmacht.) As a sample here are the first lines:—"We advanced to meet our Italian comrades-at-arms from Albania and together we marched towards a mountain pass where we staged a daredevil attack—a deed of heroism. Due to the poor state of the roads the armoured cars simply left the roads and climbed the mountain side. It was the first time in history that such tactics had been used. To watch the young heroes of the 'Waffen S-S.' give their lives for the honour of the Germanic arms was an unforgettable moment." And the man who can thus glorify an attack against the heroic Greeks is the Nazi Minister of Justice in Norway!

Not long ago a well-known journalist in Norway wrote: "Now there exist only two designations: Norwegian or traitor. People state their opinions and keep their suitcases packed ready to go to prison." A man who left Norway in February made this significant statement: "The lack of food is bad, but the state of bitterness is still worse. In the Norwegian pockets are soon left only clenched fists."

Under the circumstances it may be difficult, but advisable to adhere to the motto of the Norwegian clergymen which is: "Keep your heart warm and your head cool."

Hatred of M. Laval For Gen. Petain

BY KENNETH DOWNS I.N.S.

Lisbon, May 25.

From the moment you cross the closely-guarded line of demarcation from unoccupied into occupied France you run into an endless green tide of German troops. They are everywhere —in trains, streets, stations and fields. No village is too small or remote to have its kommandatur and quota of Nazi soldiers. You would hardly imagine there were so many German soldiers in the world.

Paris is, of course, packed with them. The city seems about as much German as French. Every large hotel in the city is completely requisitioned by the Nazis and most of the small hotels are filled with them as well. I telephoned the Royal-Monceau Hotel where I once lived and had to hang up when I found the German telephone girl spoke no French. I found the commander of the town is living in my former house in Rambouillet.

Enormous German Army

You don't have to spend much time in occupied France before you begin to understand things that you didn't understand amid all the double-talk at Vichy. You soon realize that the most important political fact in France today is the presence of this enormous Germany army. All things political begin and end there. All other considerations, brave intentions, hatred of the conquerors, Marshal Petain, Weygand, everything else, are dwarfed by comparison.

And, sitting there in Paris, darkly smouldering with anger and humiliation, and hungering for revenge, is one of the toughest and shrewd of Frenchmen, who is well aware of this fact. He is M. Pierre Laval. He knows that nothing else counts as long as the German army is in France. "I realize the public is solidly against me," he told a friend recently, "But I don't give a damn (Je m'en fous). As long as the German army is here, I don't care if I don't even have 1 per cent. of the public behind me."

"Then you plan to use the German army as Hitler used the Brown shirts, is that it ? " he was asked.

"Well, yes,—if you want to put it that way," said M. Laval,

M. Laval Full of Confidence

Laval is as full of confidence as he is full of hate and vindictiveness and he talks with astonishing frankness these days. He openly admits now he has been betting on Fascism for years and is completely convinced of its ultimate victory.

"I saw back in 1935 that the coming fight in Europe was the fight between Fascism and Bolshevism," he said. "I chose then for Fascism. I am as convinced today as I ever was that we will win. The victory must be complete. There must be no compromise. England must be crushed forever. That done, I see France taking her rightful place in Europe, the first Latin power."

He made this declaration at the height of the Italian reverses in Africa and Albania. Laval is certain of his return to power : he is just waiting for the right moment. If he can arrange with his German supporters for the release of some of the 1,800,000 French prisoners, or the betterment of their conditions, he may even return with some popularity.

But he has blood in his eye. He makes no secret of the fact that heads will fall when he reassumes power. He has the names of those who aided in his ousting December 13, and he has sworn to have the hide of every one of them.

He realizes these rough games work both ways. He frankly admits he is as good as dead if the British win, and that he may be assassinated before either side wins. But whatever else may be said about black Peter Laval, he cannot be accused of being a physical coward.

Reciprocates Petain's Hatred

It is an odds-on bet around Vichy that he will be assassinated. I personally have heard men vow that he won't come back to Vichy and live. M. Laval heartily reciprocates Marshal Petain's hatred for him. He speaks scornfully of his old chief as a doddering ancient whose mental faculties have grown dim. This is his story, to a friend, of what happened on the fateful night of December 13, when Petain demanded his resignation :

"I angrily told him I would do no speak to the Marshal privately and find out what it was all about. We went into his study and there he complained that I had not been frank with him, that I had withheld information from him. I hotly denied this. I told him that I had always reported all my actions and plans to him.

"Yes, but I forget what you say : you should write memoranda for me," the Marshal said.

"I angrily told him I would do no such thing, first because I was too busy, secondly because I didn't trust the men round him. He replied that if I wrote memoranda he could have them locked up in his strong box.

"Then you would forget who had the key," I said.

"Ah, you do me an injustice," the Marshal said, indigantly.

"All right then, who has the key to your strongbox at this very moment ? " I demanded.

He didn't know.

R.A.F. Power in Far East Growing Formidable

Singapore, May 25.

AIR Vice-Marshal C. Pulford, in his first radio broadcast since taking over command of British Far Eastern air forces five weeks ago, warned tonight that Britain now has considerable offensive as well as defensive air strength in this area but reiterated that Britain has no aggressive intentions against any Pacific power.

He declared that the offensive power of the Royal Air Force in the Far East has reached a considerable point, "and has behind it the enormous assets of American supplies which are not going to halt because the United States is our true and loyal friend."

The Vice-Marshal declared that despite the presence of commerce raiders, supplies were arriving in Singapore safely and regularly.

"Do not imagine that the air forces are intended solely to defend Singapore," he declared, "During the last year we have completed a chain of military aerodromes stretching from the northern frontier to Singapore and Borneo, and also in Burma as far as the Chinese frontier.

"These will go flat out defensively and offensively should the war spread to the Far East," the new commander declared.

Empire Family Affair

The Vice-Marshal declared that the Air Force in Malaya was particularly "an Empire family affair" since Australian squadrons were working alongside New Zealanders, with workshops manned by Malay, Chinese and Indian workmen guarded by Indian State Police.

Vice-Marshal Pulford declared that Singapore's busy harbour, docks and wharves typified the British Navy's command of the seas, with the merchant navy showing complete indifference to the Nazi blockade efforts.

Describing his sea and air voyage from England during the early stages of which he experienced a Heinkel attack on a convoy, the Vice-Marshal said the Nazi pilot bombed and missed his vessel from a height of 150 feet.

"We Are in Good Shape"

"It certainly was not an impressive performance," he added. "That bombardier should have been placed in a concentration camp for poor efforts."

Concluding his speech, the air force commander declared that "we are in good shape in Malaya.....

"But I reiterate that the British strength in the Far East is not intended to threaten anyone in the Pacific. To the contrary I have no doubt that the presence of our forces in the Far East constitutes a stabilizing factor for peace in a world which our enemies claim will be ruled only by force," he added.—United Press.

Rice Merchants Get Wages Demands

Merchants dealing in rice, many of whom have been condemned as profiteers, may now begin to realize the cause and effect of profiteering in the rice market, since employees of rice shops in foreign areas in Shanghai are threatening to strike because what they have been earning is not enough to buy necessaries, the prices of which have been following those of the rice. It is reliably learned that the employees have jointly presented their demands and given a time limit for a satisfactory answer. They urge that both their wages and rice allowances be increased.

While it is difficult to obtain minute details of the 20 demands presented, it is learned from a shop assistant that rice allowances asked for will range between $50 and $80, depending on the positions held by the employees involved. They use the second grade Saigon rice as the criterion of their demands. Even coolies engaged in carrying bags of rice to customers have participated in the movement. They have asked for an increase of $10 in their wages, in addition to 25 cents for each bag or picul or several bags of rice delivered by them to individual customers "disregarding the distance."

Poor in Critical Position

The situation is most critical for the poor who buy their daily quota of rice with their daily earnings, for if a strike develops they will be affected and Chinese circles hope that the authorities will see that that trouble is averted. It is interesting to note that the rice shop employees have presented their demands at this moment when official rice is on sale and some Chinese quarters believe that regulations are so rigid now that no extra income can be obtained through irregularities.

Informed Chinese sources say that about 800,000 bags of foreign rice have been ordered and about 200,000 bags have arrived, excluding about 2,000,000 bags of the grain already stored in godowns here. In addition to this ready stock, Hongkong rice is continuing to arrive and authorities in the Concession are discussing methods of selling their Saigon rice which, it is expected, will be sold early next month possibly on June 1. Shanghai residents no longer take things happening in the Shanghai Rice Market very seriously, with the rice bought by officials arriving continuously. On Saturday, profiteers in the market increased their prices again but business was more or less speculative in nature, which did not affect the rice situation as a whole.

Medals Given Engineers

Chungking, May 25.

The Yunnan Provincial Government is awarding gold and bronze medals to foreign engineers for completion of the Burma Road on schedule.—Reuter.

Roosevelt Urged to Take Strong Line

Britain and the democratic world in general hope that the fireside chat which ought to be a "war-side talk" by President Roosevelt to-morrow will result in action rather than more talk, states the editorial of the "Chinese American Daily News" entitled the "United States will Make an Important Decision." The paper hopes that President Roosevelt will keep his promise that war weapons must be delivered to the hands of the British.

The confiscation of Axis ships and the strongly worded statements made by American leaders during the past few days show that the Americans are preparing to face the most ugly situation, but these steps and words will not save the most critical situation faced by Britain, the writer believes. Any bills just passed and words said will not do any good, for American action must come immediately.

F. E. Policy Unchanged

The Far Eastern partner of the Axis powers should not dream of fishing in the troubled waters taking the chance of the United States being involved in the Atlantic, for the writer is of the opinion that President Roosevelt will not change his Far Eastern policy, judging from his actions during the past eight years. Besides, it is pointed out, American Senators have, of late, attacked isolationists and proposed an embargo on wood oil destined for Japan.

The United States will be too late to be sorry when the Axis powers turn their attention to herself. She will be sorry not only because she has delayed in giving help to Britain, thus failing to do her part in the war on the side of democracy, but also because she herself will be attacked, for "when the jaw is lost there is no place for the teeth." The paper believes that Britain can no longer suffer setbacks in the Atlantic or Mediterranean and the situation is most critical, having been aggravated by the recent developments and the unclear attitude of Soviet Russia and Turkey.

Chinese Advancing in Chekiang

Continuing their victorious drive against the Japanese in east Chekiang, Chinese forces were reported in Chinese reports received in Shanghai yesterday to have recaptured Yuyeo, a district between Ningpo and Shaoshing, and Lingpu, south of Siaoshan, where the Japanese started their Chekiang operations a few weeks ago. Reports received in the afternoon stated that Chinese forces had reached the outskirts of Siaoshan and that a fierce attack was being launched against Shaoshing by two routes. The whole of the Japanese position in east Chekiang was said to be shaky.

Chinese forces attacking Yuyeo and those remaining at the rear of the Japanese were said to have launched an attack simultaneously on the night of May 21 and the next morning they retook the district where the Japanese left more than 600 dead behind. On Friday also a determined attack by the Chinese resulted in Lingpu, (strategic point south of Siaoshan, the first stronghold obtained by the Japanese in east Chekiang) being retaken. Mopping-up operations were said to be in progress with a view to recapturing Siaoshan.

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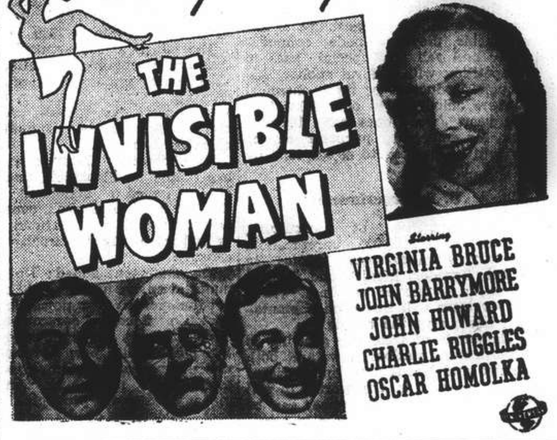

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

U.S. Commodities

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, May 24.

The cotton market opened very steady today, with quotations ruling from 9 to 14 points up on mill, Wall Street and Bombay buying, stimulated by the Senate approval of the Smith Bill for freezing Government loan stocks. However, on the scale-up, there was selling of March and May options by a prominent Memphis "spot" house, while increased profit taking was also noticeable. Finally, the market reacted on renewed hedging and further realizing but closed steady, with quotations ranging from 2 points down to 2 points up from the previous final levels.

The rubber market early moved up in sympathy with higher Singapore advices but later reacted on profit taking and hedge-selling. At the last callover, losses from 25 to 38 points were registered.

The Chicago wheat Pit ruled quiet and indecisive today, with an improved commercial demand and prospective loan legislation counteracted by the belief that the scarcity of storage would force the bulk of the new crop into market channels. At the final bell, gains of ⅜ cent were recorded.

New York Cotton		New York Rubber	
July	13.20-20 +08	July	22.70 N —05
Oct.	13.32-34 —02	Sept.	22.40-40 —08
Dec.	13.40-41 +02	Dec.	21.95-95 —25
Jan.	13.39 N +01	Mar.	21.50-50 —35
Mar.	13.42-43 +01		
May	13.42-42 +02		

N. Y. Sugar No. 3		N. Y. Sugar No. 4	
July	2.43-44 unc. B/A	July	0.84½-85 +1 B/A
Sept.	2.46-47 unc. B/A	Sept.	0.91-91½ +1½ B/A

Chicago Wheat		Chicago Corn	
July	97¾-97⅞ +⅜	July	73⅞-73¾ +⅜
Sept.	99⅛-99 +⅜	Sept.	75¼ B +½

B—Bid A—Asked.—Reuter.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, May 23.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

Japan	81½ N	London	1/5½
N.Y.	333¼-333¾	2 mths	
Shanghai	19	,, sellers	1/5½
Hongkong	82½	,, buyers	1/6
		Japan 2 mths	
		,, sellers	83 N.
		,, buyers	77¼ N.

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Bombay	1/8
Madrid	40.06	Hongkong	1/3½
Berne	17.30	Singapore	2/4⅛
Bel. Congo	176½	Yokohama	1/2½
Shanghai	3¼d.	,, buying	1/2

New York U.S.$. T. T. on:

Berlin	40.05	Montreal	87.125
Spain	9.25 N.	Brazil	5.05
Paris	2.32	Japan	23.45/48*
Italy	4.05 N.	Hongkong	24.51
S'zerland	23.21	Hungary	19.85
,, "free"	23.23	Finland	2.05
Sweden	23.85	Manila	49.50 N.

*Offered N—Nominal.—Reuter.

Stocks Steadier in New York Trading

New York, May 25.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were steadier yesterday following reports of German reverses during the invasion of Crete. The market also noted the strong technical position of the general list.

The turnover of shares was small in dull trading. Sales totalled 160,000 shares.

Standard Oil of New Jersey was the most active during the day, showing a small gain. Steel issues were quiet but firm. Coppers were firm while rail issues moved narrowly in dull trading.

There was good demand for autos. oils were generally steady and utilities showed only slight changes.

Sugar prices were off one point, with the market moving irregularly influenced chiefly by weakness of refined sugar which declined during the week 15 points.

Other commodities also showed easiness, ascribed to war news from the East Mediterranean.

Tradesmen called attention to the long-term shipping outlook and opined that, when the Administration's 2,000,000-ton shipping pool is completed and shipping scheduled reshuffled, some shortages of bottoms available for shipment of off-shore sugar may prove likely.—United Press.

New York Stocks

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, May 24.

Very quiet conditions prevailed on Wall Street today, with stock prices closing with losses and gains of fractions about equally divided.

A faint rallying tendency was in evidence at one time, though the improvement in prices was very small, with the list gyrating narrowly and dealings slack, owing to the week-end considerations.

British claims that they were holding their own in Crete imparted a cheerful tone, but the majority of traders continued to be conservative, pending more definite indications.

The volume of business done totalled 160,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	116.90	116.32	116.64	—0.09
20 Rails	27.76	27.65	27.74	—0.01
15 Utilit.	17.01	16.96	16.98	+0.00
40 Bonds	——	——	91.16	+0.01
11 Commod.	——	——	68.90	+0.03

	May 23	24		May 23	24
Adams Exp	5½	6½	Int T & T	2¼	*2⅜
Al Lud	20¼	21⅛	Johns Man	58	58
Allis Chal	26⅛	28¼	Kennecott	35⅛	35½
Amer Can	80	79⅛	Libbey O F	30	30
Amer Cyan	36⅜	36⅞	Lockheed	20⅜	21⅛
Am For	0⅜	0⅜	Loew's	28⅛	28⅜
,, $7 pfr	*17⅛	17	Martin	*25⅛	26¼
Am Loco	11⅛	11½	Mont Ward	33⅜	33⅜
Am Smelt	39	40	N C Bank	*24⅜	*24⅜
Am Rad	6¼	6½	Nat Dairy	13	13
Am R Mill	13⅜	13⅝	Nat Avia	7½	*7⅜
Am Metal	*17⅛	*17⅜	Nat Dist	19⅜	19⅜
Am Sug	*14⅛	*14⅜	Nat P & L	6⅛	6
Am T & T	150	150½	Nat S P	6	*5⅞
Am Tob B	64	63	N Y Cent	12⅛	12⅛
Am Wtwrks	4	4⅛	Niag Hud	2⅛	2⅛
Anaconda	25⅞	25⅞	N Ab Avi	12½	12⅜
Atchison	27	27	N A Co	12½	12⅜
Avia	3	3	N Pacific	6⅛	6⅛
Baldwin	13	13	Packard	2½	*2⅜
Balt & O	3½	3⅝	Paramount	11	10⅝
Barns Oil	9⅛	9⅜	Pennsy R R	23⅛	23⅜
Bendix	34⅜	34	Phil Pet	41	41¼
Beth St	69¾	71	Pullman	27⅛	27⅞
Bliss	14¼	*14⅛	Pure Oil	9⅜	9⅜
Boeing	12⅞	13⅛	Radio	3⅜	3⅜
Berg War	16¼	*16⅛	Reading	*14⅛	*14⅛
Briggs	19¼	*19⅛	Rem Arms	*4⅛	*4⅛
Budd	3⅛	*3⅜	Rep Avtn	3⅜	3⅛
Can Pac	3⅜	3⅜	Rep Steel	17⅛	18
Celanese	19⅝	19⅝	Rey Tob	29¼	29
C N Bank	*29	*29⅜	Schenley	9⅛	9⅛
Ches & O	34⅝	35¼	Shell U Oil	14⅜	14⅜
Chrysler	55⅛	56⅜	Soc Vac	9⅛	9⅛
Col G & E	23	24	Sthrn Pac	11⅛	11⅛
Comi. Cred	22½	22⅜	Sthrn Rly	23⅛	23⅜
Com & Sth	0⅜	0⅜	Spicer	*29½	*23
Con Edis	17⅛	17⅝	Std Brands	5¼	5¼
Cons Oil	6⅛	6⅛	Std G & E	*0⅞	0⅞
Copld St	*13⅜	13⅜	Std Oil N J	36⅛	36⅛
Curtis Wr	8	7⅞	Studebaker	4⅜	*4⅜
Douglas	66	66¼	Swift Int	18⅛	18⅜
Du Pont	†142⅜	143½	Technico	8⅜	8⅛
E P Lead	*7⅛	7⅛	Tex Corp	39⅜	39
Elec A Lite	26	26	Transame	4⅛	4⅛
Elec B & S	2	2	Tw Cent	5¼	*5
,, $5 pfd	*54⅛	*54⅜	Un B & P	10⅛	10⅛
,, $6 pfd	59⅛	*59	Un Pacific	80	80
Elec P & L	33⅛	*33	Un Air	38⅜	39⅛
Flintkote	*12	12⅛	Un Lines	9⅜	9⅜
Gen Elec	28⅞	29	Un Corp	0⅛	0⅛
Gen Motor	37⅛	37⅛	,, $3 cum	21⅛	21⅛
Gen Rlty	*12⅛	*12⅛	Un Gas	6⅞	7
Gen T & R	*10⅛	*10⅛	US Rub	21⅜	21⅜
Goodrich	12⅜	12⅛	US Steel	52⅞	53⅛
Goodyear	16⅛	*16⅛	Vanadium	*23	23¼
Gt N O	14⅛	15	Vultee	*4⅜	5¼
Gt N Rly	25⅛	25⅞	Walworth	4	4⅛
Gt W Sug	24	*23¼	War Br Pct	3⅛	3⅜
Int Nickel	24⅜	24⅛	West Elc	88	88¼
Int Paper	13⅞	13⅛	Woodward	*26⅛	*26⅛

BONDS

Am For Pr	54⅛	54⅛	Erie	25⅜	24⅜
Australian	59	*59	Int T & T	46⅛	46⅜
Brazil	21¼	21⅛	New Eng	62⅜	*62⅛
,, 6½%	17⅛	17⅛	Sthrn Pac	59⅜	59⅜
C S P & L	97⅛	97⅜	St G & E	87⅛	87⅛

*—Bid. †—Ex Div.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices steadied today on reports of heavy German losses during the attempting to reinforce detachments in Crete. The turnover was small. The strong demand for copper and car-loadings reaching a new high since 1930 helped sentiment.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
Statistical Data Concerning Leading Stocks

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Name of Stock (No par value except where indicated)	Dividends Annual rate	Dividends Date of 1st quarterly payment	Book value	Earnings or Deficits 5 yr average 1926-30	1938	1939	1940	Yield on basis of price in %
Adams Express	0.40†	Irregular	12	—	0.16	0.29	—	7
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	1.75†	Apr. 1	18	—	D 1.04	1.49	—	8
Allis Chalmers	1.25†	Mar. 30	33	—	—	1.44	2.09	3.84	5
American can	4	Feb. 15	48	6.29	4.35	6.22	5.88	5
Am. Cyanamid "B"	2.10	Apr. 1	17	—	0.91	2.01	—	6
Am. and Foreign Power	—	—	—	1.43	D 8.66	D 8.88	—	nil
Am. and For.P. $7 cum.Pref.	1.40	Mar. 15	110	23.49	6.83	6.21	—	8
Am. Locomotive	—	—	6	4.20	D 4.90	D 4.45	0.50	nil
Am. Radiator	0.50†	Irregular	10	1.84	D 0.08	0.24	0.70	9
Am. Rolling Mill	0.60†	Irregular	28	2.46	D 1.16	0.69	1.96	4
American Smelting	2.75†	Feb. 28	38	7.27	3.24	4.36	4.21	7
Am. Sugar Refining	0.50	Irregular	137	—	D 6.10	D 0.84	—	3
Am. Tel. and Tel.	9	Jan. 15	24	1.30	8.32	10.18	11.26	6
Am. Tob. "B"	5	Mar. 1	10	6.00	4.89	5.42	—	8
Am. Waterworks	—	—	29	2.80	0.38	0.95	1.21	nil
Anaconda Copper	2.25†	Mar. 25	260	4.97	1.10	2.33	4.04	8
Atch. Top. & S. Fe	1	Irregular	37	19.16	0.83	0.94	2.69	4
Baldwin Locomotive	—	—	126	—	D 1.09	0.41	1.75	nil
Baltimore and Ohio	—	—	7	11.36	D 6.04	D 1.56	—	nil
Barnsdall Oil	0.60	Feb. 1	122	—	—	1.26	0.76	6
Bendix Aviation	3.50†	Mar. 1	15	—	—	0.07	2.14	—	10
Bethlehem Steel	5.50†	Irregular	5	7.06	D 0.70	5.75	—	8
Bliss (E. W.)	—	—	15	—	—	0.01	D 0.99	—	—
Boeing Airplane	—	—	16	—	D 0.77	D 4.55	0.34	nil
Borg-Warner	1.65†	Apr. 1	—	—	D 0.01	2.43	2.88	10
Briggs Manufacturing	2.25	Mar. 30	16	—	0.42	100	3.09	11
Canadian Pacific Ry.	—	—	40	3.11	D 0.32	0.32	1.13	nil
Chase Nat. Bank	1.40	F.A. 1	32	4.04	1.96	1.80	—	5
Chesapeake & Ohio	3.50†	Jan. 1	51	5.67	2.62	3.49	—	10
Chrysler	5.75†	Mar. 13	40	4.69	4.32	8.47	8.69	10
Columbia Gas and Electric	0.40†	Irregular	12	2.08	0.31	0.46	—	14
Commercial Credit	3	Mar. 31	29	—	—	4.60	4.01	—	13
Commonwealth & Southern	—	—	5	0.67	0.08	0.13	—	nil
Consolidated Edison	2	Mar. 15	45	4.50	2.09	2.22	2.23	11
Consolidated Oil	0.57½	Feb. 15	18	—	0.55	0.55	—	9
Douglas Aircraft	5	Irregular	21	1.50	3.76	4.81	18.05	7
Dupont de Nemours	7.00†	Mar. 15	42	5.17	3.75	7.66	7.23	5
Eagle Picher Lead	0.50†	Irregular	14	—	—	1.29	1.42	6
Elec. Auto Lite	3	Apr. 1	18	—	1.53	4.72	—	11
Electric Bond & Share	—	—	19	2.15	0.18	0.24	0.29	nil
Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref.	6	Feb. 1	—	—	—	—	—	10
Flintkote	1.25†	Irregular	13	—	—	1.21	2.11	—	10
General Electric	1.85†	Jan. 25	11	1.81	1.00	1.43	1.95	6
General Motors	3.75†	Mar. 12	19	4.83	2.17	4.06	4.32	10
General Railway Signal	—	—	16	7.99	D 0.85	0.34	—	nil
Goodrich Rubber	0.75†	Irregular	26	2.09	0.14	3.51	—	6
Goodyear Tire and Rubber	1.25	Mar. 15	26	5.12	1.34	3.20	3.44	7
Great Northern Ry. Ptd	1	—	157	9.47	1.09	3.47	—	4
Great Western Sugar	2	Jan. 2	14	—	3.08	1.47	1.67	8
Int. Nickel	2	Mar. 30	14	0.85	2.09	2.39	2.30	8
Int. Paper & Power	—	—	27	—	D 2.07	0.14	—	—
Int. Tel. and Tel.	—	—	30	3.45	1.10	0.76	—	nil
Kennecott	3†	Mar. 30	32	3.67	2.10	3.14	—	8
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass.	3.50	Mar. 15	16	—	1.57	3.21	4.05	11
Lockheed Aircraft	1.50	Irregular	9	—	—	0.60	4.04	3.17	7
Loew's Inc.	3	Mar. 30	56	6.17	5.65	5.37	4.82	10
Montgomery Ward	2	Jan. 15	34	2.51	3.50	4.91	4.14	6
Nat. City Bank N.Y.	1	F.A. 1	27	4.12	—	2.25	—	4
Nat. Dairy Products	0.80	Jan. 2	13	3.58	1.69	1.97	1.66	6
National Distillers	2	Feb. 1	22	—	0.86	3.43	—	10
Nat. Power and Light	0.60	Mar. 1	22	1.74	1.28	1.12	—	9
New York Central	—	—	142	12.63	D 3.13	0.70	1.75	nil
North Am. Aviation	1.25	Irregular	3	—	0.55	2.06	—	10
North American Co.	0.90*	Jan. 2	21	4.47	1.55	1.84	1.92	7
Pacific Gas and Electric	2	Jan. 16	30	2.83	2.42	2.84	2.68	7
Packard Motors	—	—	3	1.11	D 0.17	0.04	—	nil
Paramount Pictures	0.65†	Irregular	17	—	0.55	1.08	—	6
Pennsylvania Railroad	1.50†	Irregular	89	7.01	0.84	2.43	3.51	6
Phillips Petroleum	2	Mar. 1	38	3.69	2.03	2.21	—	5
Public service of N. J.	2.35	Mar. 30	24	3.15	2.34	2.88	2.42	9
Pure Oil	0.25	Irregular	22	1.77	0.38	1.11	1.21	3
Radio Corp.	0.20	Irregular	nil	1.32	0.30	0.35	0.42	5
Reynold Tobacco "B"	2.25	Jan. 1	15	3.04	2.37	2.56	2.55	7
Schenley	—	—	33	—	2.46	2.52	—	nil
Sears Roebuck	4.25	Mar. 16	47	5.03	4.18	6.60	6.32	6
Socony Vacuum Corp.	0.50†	M.S. 15	22	—	1.29	1.09	—	5
Southern Pacific	1.00	—	123	10.19	D 1.81	1.63	1.89	nil
Standard Brands	0.50	Jan. 2	4	—	1.53	0.82	0.51	—	9
Standard Gas & Electric	—	—	—	6.59	D 2.49	D 1.34	—	nil
Standard Oil of N.J.	1.75*	J.D. 15	49	3.47	2.86	3.27	—	5
Union Carbide & Carbon	2.70†	Jan. 2	30	3.40	2.77	3.86	4.55	4
Union Pacific Railway	6	Jan. 2	—	17.53	6.62	6.74	6.96	7
United Aircraft	3.50†	Irregular	12	—	2.05	3.53	4.94	9
United Airlines	—	—	8	—	D 0.66	0.21	—	nil
United Corp.	—	—	3	0.55	0.07	0.07	—	nil
United Gas Improvement	0.80	Mar. 23	11	1.29	0.99	1.07	—	11
U.S. Rubber	—	—	24	nil	0.43	2.01	3.58	nil
U.S. Steel	4†	Irregular	119	12.90	D 3.79	1.83	8.84	8
Vanadium	1.75†	Irregular	29	4.89	0.61	3.26	2.84	7
Warner Bros. Pictures	—	—	18	1.84	0.41	0.36	—	nil
Westinghouse Elec.	4.87½	Feb. 28	71	7.22	3.38	5.18	7.10	5

*Plus extras D Deficit E Est †Dividends are for the latest four quarters

Applications For Municipal Loan

Under the authority of Resolution VII passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held on April 17, 1941, the Council invites applications for debentures in the Loan of 1941. Of this issue $2,500,000 are reserved for the funding of outstanding temporary loans and for the Council's Trust Funds and the balance of $6,500,000 is offered for subscription to the public.

The Debentures in this issue will be for Chinese dollars, local currency, and will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year, except that the first payment of interest will be made on December 31, 1941.

At 92½ Per Cent.

The Debentures will be issued at 92½ per cent. and will be wholly redeemed by December 31, 1951, by means of semi-annual drawings in June and December of each year. The first of these drawings will take place in June 1942; repayments being made on June 30 and December 31 in each year respectively.

The Debentures will be secured by a Trust Deed under which the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation will act as Trustees for the Debenture Holders and in order to secure the repayment of the principal and payment of interest on this Loan the Council will assign to the trustees for the service of the Loan and set aside in a special account to be opened with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation the proceeds of Licence Fees and Entertainment Tax on Theatres, Cinematographs, Music Halls, Bijou Theatres and Circuses and also any part of the royalties which form the security for the Loan of 1940 which is not required for the servicing of that Loan. In addition the Loan will be further secured by a floating charge on the general assets and revenues of the Municipality.

Varying Denominations

The scrip will be issued in denominations of $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 $500 and $100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

The Subscription List will be open from 10 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. on May 28, 1941, in the Loans and Banking Office of the Finance Department, Room 257, Administration Building, 209 Kiangse Road, Shanghai. In the event of this issue being over-subscribed allotment will be on a pro-rata basis.

Application forms can be obtained from and all enquiries should be addressed to, the Treasurer at the above address.

Debentures to the nominal value of $6,500,000 of this Loan have been underwritten jointly by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and Messrs. Benjamin & Potts.

U.S. Boosts Its Rubber Stocks

New York, Apr. 14.

The United States, spurred by developments in the Far East, is increasing its efforts to boost its stockpile of rubber, according to the current issue of Business Week. Huge shipments of rubber have been arriving in American ports for some months, it is stated, and before the end of this year our stockpile will amount to 330,000 tons. Synthetic production, however, is not calculated to contribute a great deal to the total, since indications are that this country will proceed cautiously in this field, states the "Christian Science Monitor."

It is pointed out that the United States last year used more than 600,000 tons of rubber. All of it came from troubled southeastern Asia except a few thousand tons from Latin America and Africa and about 4,000 tons of synthetic rubber produced at home.

Reclaimed Rubber

This country can reclaim about 300,000 tons of rubber a year from old tires and rubber goods, but this reclaimed rubber is not suitable for all uses because it has lost some of the qualities of fresh natural rubber.

Synthetic rubber didn't really come into the picture seriously until last fall, when Japan moved into French Indo-China and threatened to push on to the East Indies. Then there was a scramble to see just how much we could produce in an emergency, how much it would cost to enlarge our plants, and who would bear the costs of the expensive synthetic product if the threatened shortage of natural rubber failed to develop.

The article states that rubber substitutes today cost about two and a half times as much as crude rubber, but because several of them have peculiar qualities of resistance to oils and acids, they are made commercially and sell for special uses in competition with natural rubber. Although production of these chemical rubbers amounted to only 4,000 tons last year, Jesse Jones has declared that, for emergency purposes, capacity will be boosted to 40,000 tons by July 1, 1942.

U. S. Experiments

The Department of Agriculture, working on a $500,000 appropriation, is carrying on extensive studies in Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico and Central American countries to find where rubber trees will thrive on a plantation basis, says the article.

Thousands of trees are growing at experimental stations now, and both Mexico and Brazil have appropriated funds to assist in the work. It will be a long time before rubber can be produced in this hemisphere in quantities sufficient to meet even a small part of the commercial demand but several of the big rubber companies are developing their own plantations in this hemisphere.

A new division of the Office of Production Management has been created to study the economics of substitute materials. Metals top the study list just now, but before long the committee will throw its search-light on the synthetic rubber business and try to show just how far it is practicable to develop synthetic rubber capacity as a wartime reserve.

Foreign Money Rates

London: May 23.

Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1 1/16%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1 1/16%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3¼%
Call money		⅛%

—Reuter.

China Continues War For Our Cause; Ten Years' Fighting

By Lord Lytton

IT was good to hear from the lips of President Roosevelt, in that broadcast which so thrilled an anxious world, in March, that China as well as Britain is to be a beneficiary of the Lease and Lend Act and the recipient of all the help that the U.S. can give her in her heroic struggle against Japan. We are apt to forget that China has been at war almost continuously for ten years, and all through that time she has fought single-handed for the same cause which some seven years later we have been compelled to defend in arms.

She has seen her country invaded, her people killed and tortured, her cities bombed from the air without the means either to defend them or to retaliate in kind. Think for a moment what our plight would be if the splendid young pilots of the R.A.F., who have proved their quality in a thousand air battles, had had no machines in which to meet the German Luftwaffe; if, too, we had had virtually no anti-aircraft guns with which to defend ourselves from the enemy raiders. Yet that has been the fate of China, and in spite of her poor equipment, she has kept up the struggle year after year with undiminished courage and is no nearer being conquered today than she was at the beginning.

Lost Opportunity

Poor China! If we had helped her more in 1932 we might never have seen the rise of Hitlerism in Germany or the spread of war first into Africa and then into Europe. We have learnt much since then, and so have the people of the United States. China has been very patient. She has not complained. She knew our weakness and had to be content with our sympathy. But now there is a promise that at long last material help will be forthcoming, and she will face her powerful enemy with a new hope.

It is as well for us in Britain to remember that the war for freedom, for a world regulated by law rather than violence, in which we are now so desperately engaged, really began with the attack on Manchuria by Japan in 1931. The one gain from the vast sacrifice of lives in the years 1914-18 was the establishment of a world organization designed to prevent the recurrence of unprovoked aggression. That was "the lifeline" of our civilization, the "new order" cemented with the blood of millions. It was Japan, one of the Great Powers who were the principal trustees of that "new order," that struck the first blow at it. Others have followed her example, with the result that the fellowship of nations dedicated to the outlawry of war has been for the time being destroyed. It will rise again because the world needs it, but if we are to build it more wisely in the future we must not forget who first attacked it and who were its first defenders.

The menace of Hitler and his insatiate ambition for conquest looms so large in our minds today that we are apt to regard the two dictators of Europe as the initiators of that system of deception and violence against which we are fighting. Actually they are but imitators. Japan was the real initiator. She was the first of the Great Powers to violate her treaty obligations, to attack a peaceful and defenceless neighbour; and to introduce the technique of official lying and fabricated "incidents" with which the world has grown so familiar in recent years.

Japan's Originality

Almost every action and every formula which today we associate with the two gangsters of Europe was in fact first employed by Japan, the gangster of Asia. The waging of war without previous declaration and calling it peace, the profession of friendship to cover hostile preparations, the engineering of disturbances in a neighbouring State to provide an excuse for armed intervention under the guise of restoring order, the disclaiming of territorial ambition whilst occupying the territory of another country, the establishment of puppet Governments and the making of spurious alliances with them—the "details of the sinning and denial of the sin": Japan may claim to be the inventor of them all. China had experienced the activities of Fifth Columnists before the Spanish Civil War had coined the expression. She had her Quislings before Norway was invaded and that gentleman had provided the world with a new international word for "traitor." These things were all happening before our eyes, yet how few people realized in the years 1931-3 what terrible consequences were to follow from the passive acquiescence of the rest of the world in this new form of aggression.

People in this country today are blaming the Balkan States for not uniting in a common defence against the menace of German aggression and pointing out how effective their combination might have been. But in 1931-2 a common front against the first enemy of the collective system was even more needed and was far easier of attainment. All the other Great Powers in the League were then united, and even the United States, though not in the League, was co-operating with it. The Commission over which I had the honour to preside included representatives of France, Germany, Italy, and the United States, and our report on the Manchurian dispute was unanimous.

The tragic failure to make use of the opportunity for settling the dispute afforded by that report was mainly due to the fact that our Government did not realize the injury which Japan had done to us and to everything which in those days we valued most. They thought only in terms of injury to China, and it did not seem to them to be in the interests of Britain to defend China against Japan. From that serious miscalculation untold evil has followed. The League of Nations is dead; the whole of Europe is given over to gangster rule and the British Empire, backed by the goodwill and material help of the United States, is fighting almost single-handed for freedom and the democratic ideal.

China's Fighting Spirit

After ten years of almost continuous war China's spirit has not been broken. Her sacrifices have only tended to bind her people into a national unity which throughout her long history never existed before. Just as Napoleon was the founder of European nationalism, so Japan is the founder of Chinese nationalism and, like Napoleon, will be destroyed by her own creation. As the war in the Far East was the starting-point of the war in which we are engaged to-day, so also there can be no settlement in Europe without a fair and durable settlement of the Far Eastern conflict.

The Japanese are a very astute people. They are close students of the situation in Europe and America and have carefully chosen for all their aggressive acts in China times when the rest of the world has been preoccupied with economic or political crises which made any intervention in the Far East difficult. They have never made a mistake hitherto in their calculations. Yet even in 1932, when everything was going well for them, they struck me as far more anxious than the Chinese, who were at that time the losers. The Chinese are the most philosophical people I have ever met. Their civilization is much older than ours. For them time seems to have no importance. Manchuria, they know, is unalterably Chinese. China, they know, is unconquerable. They are confident that in a hundred years or so they will have absorbed the Japanese, as they have absorbed all their former conquerors. What matter if for a time their territory is occupied by those who cannot remain there? That was the attitude of the Chinese statesmen whom I met. The Japanese, on the other hand, were already anxious about the day after tomorrow. That day is already nearer, and their anxiety is not likely to have diminished.

It will be an interesting experience for Mr. Matsuoka, who startled the delegates at Geneva by his brow-beating methods in 1932-3, to meet the men who have far surpassed him in the same technique. He must know, as his colleagues in Tokio must know, that when the battle for freedom has been won in Europe the day of reckoning will dawn in Asia. The wrong done to Abyssinia is already being redressed. The day of restitution in China is not far distant.

German Funds In Chemical Trade

Washington, Apr. 10.

The Government has launched an inquiry into complaints that German interests had blocked the United States out of the South American chemical trade and at the same time curbed productive capacity in important drugs in this country through patent licensing agreement, states the "Christian Science Monitor."

The Justice Department said that five corporations had been ordered to bring their books before a Federal Grand Jury in Newark, N. J. These corporations were listed as the Schering Corporation, the Swiss Bank Corporation, Sterling Products, Inc., Winthrop Chemical Company and General Analine and Film Corporation.

Filling German Orders

An official familiar with the proceedings said that complaints pending in the department presented the following picture:

Prevented by the British blockade from shipping their products to South America, German firms arranged to supply their customers from affiliated plants in the United States. However, the activities of the American producers in the South American market were limited to the filling of German orders under provisions or agreements entered into prior to the war. Since the shipments of drugs were from the United States and payment was made here, German interests were able to build up a dollar income with which to support other activities both in this country and in Latin America.

One of the most important drugs involved, an official said, is cortate, known as the antishock hormone and regarded as of extreme importance in wartime.

Inquiry Began in 1939

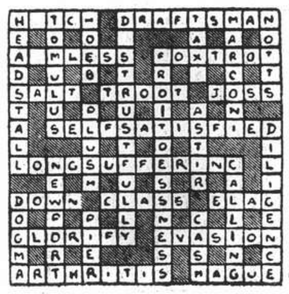
This inquiry is an offspring of the investigation of patent control begun in New York late in 1939.

The Justice Department stressed that the complaints had alleged that the licensing agreements were executed "for the purpose of preserving German control over South American markets for certain drug and dye chemical products."

The Schering Corporation which has plants in Bloomfield and Union, N. J., issued a statement tonight that it "is an American concern in which there is no German interest or influence either directly or indirectly."

The statement added: No German material enters into any of Schering's products either for domestic of export use. Schering corporation does a considerable export business and through this has been able to double the number of its employees and establish a market for American-made medicinal products. To the best knowledge of its management not a cent of the proceeds of the South American concerns goes to Germany either directly or indirectly.

SOLUTION OF SUNDAY CROSSWORD No. 613



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Oxford and Cambridge Society Annual Dinner

THE annual general meeting of the Oxford and Cambridge Society was held on Friday evening, immediately before the Society's annual dinner in the Green Room of the Shanghai Race Club. It is usually the case in this Society that business is got through in very little time, but on Friday the shortness of the meeting must have broken all records, there being few activities during last year to report.

The society learnt that it ended last year with a credit balance of $9 and a depleted committee, owing to various service calls. Mr. John McNeill, the president, was in the chair.

The following were elected to the committee for this year: Dr. J. H. Jordan (Cambridge) president; Miss W. M. Penfold (Oxford) vice-president; committee, Mr. G. G. Phillips (Cambridge), Judge H. Y. Loo (Oxford), Dr. Tze Ming-sze (Cambridge), Mr. L. H. Lambe (Oxford and Cambridge), and Mr. A. H. Samsom (Cambridge).

Admiral Glassford the Guest

Rear-Admiral W. A. Glassford of the United States Navy was the guest of honour at the dinner, which proved to be one of the most enjoyable affairs of kind in the society's history. After the toast—"Our respective rulers"—Dr. Jordon expressed the pleasure felt by the society at the presence of their distinguished guest.

"At our annual meetings it is our privilege to have with us a guest whose career is a reminder to us that our own Universities represent but a small item in the general advancement of knowledge and civilisation," he said "In this way, though numerically a comparatively small society, we can point to a list of guests during past years who might almost be said to form in itself an historical record of the progress of this port.

"I am sure our fellow members of other nationalities will not grudge the fact that this year our guest, in addition to his distinguished record, is one whose presence represents to the British members a reassurance and an inspiration during an anxious period.

"Most of us, and I now feel I speak for all members of the Society, are keenly aware of the dangers which surround the democracies and their ideals, and indeed British members cannot claim to be first in the field in the protection of these ideals.

"Thus, whilst we may all differ in our views as to the method by which these ideals should be upheld, we will, I know, be of one opinion, in the selection of the guest of honour, who represents both in his own personal record, and his nationality, the aim for which we are, in our own way, struggling."

Dr. Jordan then gave details of Admiral Glassford's career in the United States Navy, and continued:—

"Destroyers would seem to have been our guest's first love, as he again in 1918 was ordered to the Destroyer Forces.

"It is during these years that our ties with Admiral Glassford and be said to have been closest since I understand he spent some time in Cork, whilst protecting Great Britain during the most difficult period of the German blockade. Greatly though we would regret the loss to Shanghai, we may perhaps hope that this visit may be repeated in the near future.

"During 1918 he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for an action which will remind us of some of the recent naval exploits which have stirred the pride of British peoples during the last year. I hesitate to embarrass our guest by reading the quotation, but as it expresses, though in brief official language, this feat far better than I could attempt to do so, I trust Admiral Glassford will forgive me.

"For exceptionally courageous and meritorious conduct as commanding officer of the U.S.S. Shaw upon the occasion of the collision between that vessel and the Acquitania on October 9, 1918, when by his presence of mind, prompt and courageous action and resolute persistence, and further as a result of the splendid discipline of those under his command, the Shaw was saved from becoming a total loss and was safely brought into port after her bow had been completely severed from the remainder of the ship, and the ship still further endangered by fire and by threatened explosion of ammunition."

In his reply Admiral Glassford thanked the society for the honour they had done him and wholeheartedly endorsed the president's remarks on the need for unity among the democracies in combatting the present menace. The ideals which were at stake in the conflict were those common to those nations in the west and in the east which were defending them. They were ideals which all Americans held dear, and he was confident that his country would not hestitate in, or begrudge, fullest assistance to the cause.

Mrs. Stella Alexander proposed to toast of "Alma Mater" in an amusing speech, combining humour, reminiscence and exhortation in just the right quantities. Mrs. Alexander had been called upon to speak at short notice.

Before the party broke up, Mr. C. H. Arnhold in a brief speech expressed the gratitude of the members to the officials of the retiring committee, and commented upon the fact that two of the speeches made that night were made by Americans, Admiral Glassford and Mrs. Alexander, and drew a happy analogy therefrom reflecting international unity in the face of the European crisis. Among those present were:—

Messrs. A. E. Seddon, G. G. Phillips, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. J. R. Jones, Miss Penfold, Dr. J. H. Jordan, Admiral Glassford, Mr. J. McNeill, Mrs. M. Giles, Mr. C. H. Arnhold, Judge Loo, Dr. Szeming Sze, Messrs. I. H. Howell, T. Y. Lo, E. B. McBain, W. R. McBain, N. N. Lieu, R. D. K. Silby, Dr. D. Cater, Dr. C. Cater, F. S. Geldart, L. H. Lamb, R. G. McDonald G. H. Cuthwaite, J. Hall, H. H. Thomas, J. W. Chapman, J. C. Hutchison, Dr. P. K. Liang, E. W. Jeffery, I. F. L. Mackay, E. A. Long, K. Y. R. Wang, A. V. T. Dean, C. R. Turrel, H. J. Collar, T. J. Lindsay, R. L. Stuart, K. Bumstead, D. Webb, T. R. G. Lyell, D. R. Glass, J. M. D. Heste, R. Locke, J. R. Mothersill, S. Stucken, M. Benavitch, F. R. Burch, F. S. Crawford and E. K. Wallace.

Axis Will Not Like Roosevelt Speech

Washington, May 25.

President Roosevelt planned yesterday to spend the week-end arranging the final draft of his important declaration to be delivered on Tuesday night on a nation-wide broadcast.

Mr. Stephen Early, White House Secretary, when asked regarding the general nature of the speech, declared that "without betraying the text I would say it will not be pleasing to the opponents of democracy either at home or abroad."

The general impression in the capital was that the speech, which will be 30 minutes in length, will have an important impact on the international situation.—United Press.

Neutrality Act Revision?

Washington, May 25.

As President Roosevelt spent most of the week-end polishing up his fireside chat the demand in some sections of Congress and in the press for revision of the Neutrality Act went into high gear and indicated what many wish to hear when the President goes on the air on Tuesday.

The consensus in informed circles here still is that he is most likely to concentrate on the necessity for revision of the Monroe Doctrine to include the entire Atlantic and a return to a freedom of the seas policy. This latter naturally would involve modification of the Neutrality Act which prohibits American ships entering combat zones.

The position many thinking Americans find themselves in can scarcely be better put than by the New York "Times" which in an editorial on the rising demand for revision of the Neutrality Law says the framers of the original law thought the United States could be safeguarded against the dangers of war in the new world by the simple expedient of giving notice in advance that in the event of trouble the United States would surrender voluntarily her historic rights on the high seas.

Experiment a Failure

The paper calls this experiment a failure and asks if the act is meant to prevent the United States from becoming involved in the war why it had been necessary to have conscription, to begin a double Navy hurriedly and to turn the country into an arsenal for production of planes and weapons.

"We have the Neutrality Act and we have never been in greater peril," the "Times" says. The paper sees the criticism of the law by Col. Frank Knox, Navy Minister, and Col. Henry Stimson, War Minister, as indicating that the President is considering a return to the doctrine of freedom of the seas to help Britain win the battle of the Atlantic. If he announces this on Tuesday he will get prompt support of the country and Congress, the daily adds.

It is noteworthy here that even those isolationists most bitterly fighting against entry into the war state quite freely that if America does get in they will rally loyally behind the President. They believe America should stay out but once she were to get in they would give the war effort their whole-hearted support.—Reuter.

Smuts Gets Handsome Birthday Present

Johannesburg, May 25.

Field-Marshal Jan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, has been informed that the nation is presenting him a birthday gift of more than £140,000 which will be given by him to the national war fund for the benefit of the forces of which he is commander-in-chief, and their dependents.

The total is believed to represent the biggest gift of any nation to its leader, and cheques are still streaming in so that the final total is expected to be well over £150,000.

"The answer to the question are we in danger today is to ask America," declared Field-Marshal Smuts in a birthday speech yesterday. "The United States are busy arming Great Britain and South Africa as well as themselves for the struggle ahead. They are doing it because they see the danger.

Complete Confidence

"As long as there is an enemy on the African continent we shall feel unsafe. Our boys are going to Egypt, I hope they will there help wipe out this danger which is threatening the world. I want this danger swept from Africa."

He expressed complete confidence about the outcome of the war and warned the people to expect things to go up and down.

"I feel that whatever vicissitudes this summer may bring the end will be that the Germans will again be defeated. I am not nervous about the outcome. I sleep peacefully at night."

Referring to Abyssinia he declared that of all the birthday presents received by him he particularly appreciated one "which came from our friends in the north. They sent the Duke of Aosta himself to bring it to me—Abyssinia."—Reuter.

Germans Deny Intention To Enter Russia

Berlin, May 25.

Authorized German sources roundly denounced yesterday's reports by the Italian press that there was a possibility the Axis powers would send troops through Soviet Russia and Iran to attack British positions in the Near East. They termed the reports as "completely false."—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

The ss. **President Cleveland** arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Los Angeles, San Francisco and Honolulu and tied up at lower buoys 12 and 13. In addition to bringing American mail here, the liner, which is under the command of Captain W. H. Weaver, Jr., U.S.N.R., brought a number of passengers and a complement of cargo for discharge here. Passengers disembarked by tender, arriving at the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m. The liner will remain here until about 9.30 p.m. today when she will sail for Hongkong and Manila on her homeward voyage. The last boarding tender, the Merry Moller, will take passengers and light baggage, leaving the Customs Jetty at 8 p.m.

* * *

The ss. **President Taft** of the American President Lines left Shanghai early yesterday morning on her homeward voyage to San Francisco and Los Angeles, via Yokohama and Honolulu. The liner arrived in port yesterday afternoon and tied up at buoys 12 and 13. On her return voyage to the United States, the steamer took with her Col. DeWitt Peck, late commander of the U.S. Fourth Marine Corps and one of the most popular figures in Shanghai during the past several months. The President Taft is under the command of Captain O. A. Pierson.

* * *

The ss. **Tientsin Maru** of the Dairen Kisen Kaisya Line, operating between Shanghai, Tsingtao and Dairen, which arrived here from the northern ports on Saturday morning, left Shanghai yesterday afternoon for Tsingtao and Dairen. The steamer berthed alongside the company's Whangpoo Wharf in Yangstzepoo. She is due to return here on June 8.

* * *

The D.K.K. liner, ss. **Hoten Maru**, is expected to make port from the northern ports this afternoon. The steamer, which is on the regular run between Shanghai, Tsingtao and Dairen, will remain here, berthed alongside the company's Whangpoo Wharf in Yangtszepoo, until 9 a.m. on Wednesday when she will sail on her return voyage to the northern ports.

Vessels Sailing

NORTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to NORTH CHINA PORTS.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

SOUTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to SOUTH CHINA PORTS, INDO-CHINA, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and INDIA.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated.

For Capetown
P Monroe 29/5

For New York
P Monroe 29/5
Nankai M 28/6

For Los Angeles
P Cleveland 8/6
P Coolidge 19/6

For San Fco.
P Cleveland 8/6
P Coolidge 19/6

For Seattle
West Cuseta 3/6
Cape Flattery 28/6

For Manila
P Cleveland 26/5
Kamakura M 27/5
P Monroe 29/5
West Cuseta 3/6
Yawata M 3/6
P Coolidge 4/6

For Manila
Asama M 24/6
Cape Flattery 28/6

For Hongkong
P Cleveland 26/5
P Monroe 29/5
West Cuseta 3/6
P Coolidge 4/6
Cape Flattery 28/6

For Kobe and Yokohama
P Cleveland 8/6
P Coolidge 19/6

For Nagasaki
Nagasaki M 26/5
Kobe M 28/5
Shanghai M 29/5

For Dairen
Hoten M 28/5
Tsingtao M 31/5
Tientsin M 3/6
Hoten M 6/6

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive today are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From **PACIFIC PORTS:** Kamakura Maru, with mail, due 1.30 p.m., Wayside Wharf.

From **DAIREN:** Hoten Maru, with mail, due 4 p.m., Whangpoo Wharf.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

STRAITS AND INDIA

From Calcutta
Toyooka M — 27/5

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York
P Monroe — 28/5
Nankai M — 27/6

From Los Angeles
Yawata M 28/4 2/6
P Coolidge — 3/6
Asama M 12/5 23/6

From Seattle
W Cuseta 10/5 1/6
Coldbrook 25/5 16/6

From Honolulu
Asama M 20/5 23/6

From Yokohama
Nagato M — 27/5
Yawata M 17/5 2/6
Anyo M — 6/6

From Kobe
Taiyo M 31/5 2/6
K'kura M 24/5 26/5

From Nagasaki
Kobe M 26/5 27/5

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen
T'tao M. 27/5 29/5

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Santa Inez	Port.	East Asiatic
Hakka M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Pres. Taft	Am.	A.P.L.
Chingning M.	Jap.	Chung Hua
India Arrow	Am.	S.V.O.C.
Haikwang	Am.	S.V.O.C.
Nitto M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Tientsin M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Taiyo M.	Jap.	T.K.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Henderson	Am.	Trans.	B.N.B.
Luzon	**Am.**	Gbt.	U.S.N.B.
Wake	Am.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
D. de Lagree	**Fr.**	**Gbt.**	**K.S.D.**
Fran. Garnier	**Fr.**	**Gbt.**	**F.N.B.**
E. Carlotto	**Itl.**	**Gbt.**	**1-2 B.**
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Nantung M.	Nantung	T.K.K.
Norse Carrier	Hongay	Wallem
Dagmar Salen	U.S.A.	Salen Line
Mary Moller	Chinwangtao	K.M.A.
Eiyo M.	Palembang	Showa S.
Koa Maru 5	Hsinkong	T.K.K.
Huatai	Hsinkong	Chung Hua
Antai	Hsinkong	Chung Hua
Huahsiang	Harbour	Chung Hua
Scudan	Hongkong	Mackenzie
Hsinyuan	Hsinkong	Tung Hai
M'chal Joffre	Saigon	M. Maritimes
P. Cleveland	Honolulu	A.P.L.
Hunglee	Hsinkong	Chung Hua
Nagato M.	Japan	N.Y.K.
Chekiang M.	Tsungming	Chung Hua
Nagasaki M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Tuckshing	Hsinkong	Chung Hua
Hwafoong	Hsinkong	Y. S. Kong
Bonho	T'lunkong	Dah Shing
Talien	Hsupu	Wan Woo
Tensei M.	Hsupu	T. Konsu

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

D.K.K. DAIREN KISEN KAISHA
110 Szechuen Road Telephone 19646

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-DAIREN LINE (Summer Time)

ss. HOTEN MARU	(Arrive) May 26	(Leave) May 28	at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	May 29	May 31	at 9 a.m.
ss. TIENTSIN MARU	June 2	June 3	at 3 p.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	June 4	June 6	at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	June 7	June 9	at 9 a.m.

DAIREN-TIENTSIN LINE (Sailing from Dairen)

ss. CHOHEI MARU	May 31 at noon
ss. MANJYU MARU	June 2 at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN LINE (Freight only)

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Regular Service to United Kingdom Ports.
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Regular Service to North and South China Ports, Hong Kong, Manila, Siam, Indo China, Straits Settlements, Territory of New Guinea, Solomon Islands.
For further particulars, freight and passage rates, please apply to
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21-23 French Bund *Agents.* Telephone 82020

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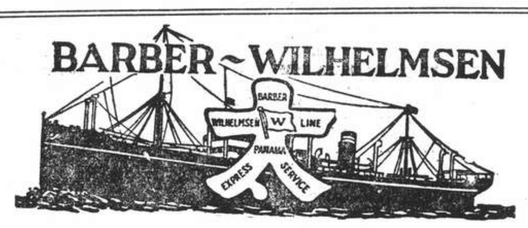

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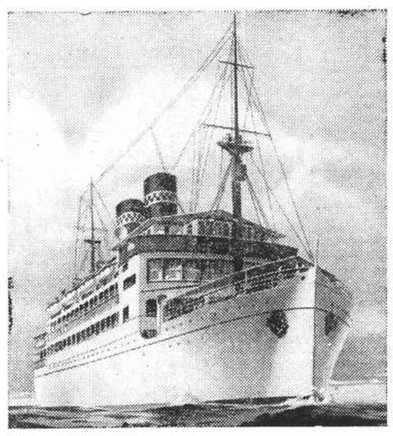

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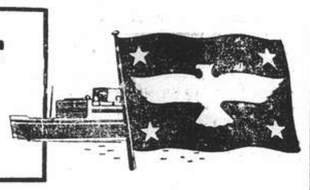

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PRES. COOLIDGE .. June 19

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA
PRES. CLEVELAND .. May 26
PRES. MONROE .. May 29

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AGENTS
17 The Bund Telephone 12634

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WANTED to buy secondhand incubator, foreign make electric or kerosene. Reply with full particulars to Box 3843, NCDN. 12842

WANTED to buy secondhand suits, dresses, shoes, carpets, clothing, etc. Telephone 34663 Mr. W. Engel. -7461

FIFTY canvas camp chairs. Garden use. Box 3784, NCDN. -7883

WILL pay best prices for all secondhand goods, household and blackwood furniture, carpets, refrigerators, typewriters, sewing machines, pianos, radios, etc. Telephone 96967. 477 Avenue Foch, George Young. -8889

WANTED buy secondhand household furniture, carpets, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965 daily, Mr. Bers. -7009

GENERATOR, 7½ to 10 k.w., 220/380V, 3-phase. Condition, price to Box 3893, NCDN. -7593

WANTED to buy any quantity of culturded pearls from wholesale dealers, preferably importers. Only serious offers will be accepted. Please send particulars to Post Office Box 1420. 12859

ONE Westinghouse refrigerator in good condition. State model and price. Box 3902, NCDN. -7601

REFRIGERATORS. Buy, pay best price. Russian Electric Co., Telephone 74816. -7281

STAMPS. Ordinary Chinese and foreign stamps in any quantity, assorted or unassorted, washed or unwashed, duplicate lots, etc. wanted to buy. Offers to Mr. J., Post Office Box 647, or telephone 44223. -7473

BUY stamps, separately or whole collections. Dr. Vidal, Cathay Hotel. -7370

Rooms Without Board

TO LET, nice, furnished room in modern apartment house (Route Say-Zoong) single man preferred, without board. Telephone 74307 between 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. 12880

COMFORTABLE, furnished room in modern apartment, Bubbling Well, for single person only. Telephone 62897. -7804

COMFORTABLY furnished cool, south room, modern apartment, to quiet, responsible tenant. 1920/503 Avenue Joffre, inspections afternoons. -7390

ROOM in modern apartment, all conveniences, Petain district, single person preferred. Box 3892, NCDN. -7589

PRIVATE family, has south, comfortably furnished room, very cool for summer. 455/21 Rue Lafayette. -7542

COMFORTABLE room, southfacing, for single person, all conveniences, telephone; meals optional. 1821A/3 Avenue Joffre. -7800

TO LET, well furnished room in modern apartment, 314 Hardoon Road, apartment 113. -7820

BRIGHT, cool, furnished room in modern apartment. Lady preferred. Board optional. No refugees. Telephone 75252. -7493

To Advertisers

The following replies are being held at this office, and the owners of the undermentioned Box numbers are requested to call for same before May 27 after which date they will be destroyed. Nos. 2460, 2491, 2666, 2682, 2748, 2763, 2794, 2800, 2810, 2819, 2852, 2860, 2905, 2958, 3005, 3025, 3063, 3132, 3149, 3190, 3214, 3231, 3236, 3251, 3270, 3310, 3321, 3323, 3335, 3357, 3361, 3362, 3368, 3385, 3411,

Unfurnished Apartments

ESPECIALLY nice three-roomed apartments, all conveniences $280, $300, $340. Architect Herper, 205 Winling.

TWO-ROOMED apartments with all comfort. Concession $200, $220, $240. Architect Herper, 205 Winling.

NEAR Bubbling Well/Seymour Road, luxurious two-roomed flat with kitchen, bath, gas, Frigidaire, servants' room, from June 1. Rent $197 including taxes, water. To view to-day only 4-7 p.m. Nest Apartments, 30 Nanyang Road. -7604

UNFINISHED apartment to let, in French Concession, three rooms, kitchen and bath, no key-money, rent $650. Apply to fifth floor, 17 Canton Road, Hsieh Cheng Realty Co. -7621

APARTMENTS, furnished, unfurnished, exceptionally reasonable terms. Apply The City Land Co., Telephone 11929. -7602

TO LET unfurnished two and three-roomed apartments. Apply: A. Léonard P. Veysseyre, 451 Avenue Joffre. 18414

TOP flat, two rooms, two bathrooms, south-facing, large garden. Rent includes taxes, light, hot/cold water. 90 Route Sœurs. Telephone 78255. -7278

BEAUTIFUL three-roomed apartment, all comfort, best part Concession. Apply General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. -7593

UNFURNISHED, cosy, one-roomed studio apartment, all modern conveniences. View, any time. 7 Tifeng Road, Apartment 22. -7579

WILLING to exchange two-roomed flat, rent $90, Bubbling Well/Hart Roads, for house with small garden. Apply giving particulars to Mr. Lee, 428 YMCA, Boulevard de Montigny. -7478

Animals

JOIN the China Kennel Club ($5) and register your dog ($5). Non-members registration ($10). Room 3, 26 The Bund. 12497

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119 NANKING ROAD, APT. 5B
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Residence: Telephone 23515

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Fine and hazy weather with moderate to fresh south-easterly to south-westerly winds around Shantung. Overcast to cloudy and hot with fog in places and rather fresh easterly winds over our regions and the coast to the south of the Saddles. Rainy around the Loochoos.

	At Cathedral	At Siccawei
Temperature yesterday	min. 70.0 max. 88.0	min. 68.0 max. 83.8
„ same date last year	min. 64.0 max. 78.0	min. 63.0 max. 73.8

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, MAY 26, 1941 (1st day of 5th moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on May 30, 8.15 a.m. registered and 9 a.m ordinary due San Francisco on June 10. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on May 26, 4 p.m. registered and 5 p.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: June 5, 7, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Reg. Office: North-China Building, Shai.
Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in the column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

MAY

26 *Queen Mary's birthday (1867)*
26 *Tientsin British Concession ceded (1858)*
26 *Fifteen French generals dismissed (1940)*
26 *General Sir John Dill appointed Chief of Imperial General Staff (1940)*

COMING EVENTS

MAY

27 Bill Hegamin at the Piano over XMHC at 8.30
27 Piano Recital by Mme Marine Mee XCDN, 8.30
28 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30
29 Cradle Bridge/Mahjongg S.I.B.C. 3
29 Royal Asiatic Society-Lecture on 'Chinese History'

NOTIFICATION No. 5464

LOAN OF 1941

Issue of Debentures for Dollars 9,000,000 at 92½ per cent. Rate of Interest 6 per cent. per annum.

Under the authority of Resolution VII passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held on April 17, 1941, the Council invites applications for debentures in the Loan of 1941. Of this issue $2,500,000 are reserved for the funding of outstanding temporary loans and for the Council's Trust Funds and the balance of $6,500,000 is offered for subscription to the public.

The Debentures in this issue will be for Chinese Dollars, local currency, and will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year, except that the first payment of interest will be made on December 31, 1941.

The Debentures will be issued at 92½ per cent. and will be wholly redeemed by December 31, 1951, by means of semi-annual drawings in June and December of each year. The first of these drawings will take place in June 1942; repayments being made on June 30 and December 31 in each year respectively.

The Debentures will be secured by a Trust Deed under which the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation will act as Trustees for the Debenture Holders and in order to secure the repayment of the principal and payment of interest on this Loan the Council will assign to the trustees for the service of the Loan and set aside in a special account to be opened with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation the proceeds of Licence Fees and Entertainment Tax on Theatres, Cinematographs, Music Halls, Bijou Theatres and Circuses and also any part of the royalties which form the security for the Loan of 1940 which is not required for the servicing of that Loan. In addition the Loan will be further secured by a floating charge on the general assets and revenues of the Municipality.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of $10,000, $5,000, $1,000, $500 and $100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

The Subscription List will be open from 10 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. on May 28, 1941 in the Loans and Banking Office of the Finance Department, Room 257, Administration Building, 209 Kiangse Road, Shanghai. In the event of this issue being oversubscribed allotment will be on a pro-rata basis.

Application forms can be obtained from and all enquiries should be addressed to the Treasurer at the above address.

Debentures to the nominal value of $6,500,000 of this Loan have been underwritten jointly by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and Messrs. Benjamin & Potts.

By Order,

G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, May 24, 1941.

NOTIFICATION No. 5466

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK.

Fixed Deposits.

Conversion into 6% Loan of 1941.

Depositors whose accounts cover a period of twelve months are hereby reminded that they have the option of converting their deposits, together with accrued interest thereon, into the 6 per cent. Loan of 1941, which will be issued on May 28, 1941, at 92½ per cent.

The option of conversion will expire at 9 a.m., on Wednesday May 28, 1941.

By Order,

G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, May 24, 1941.

South British
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Can you afford an uninsured loss by
BURGLARY?
L. G. JOHNSON, Manager.
CHARTERED BANK BUILDING
Tel. 18653 (2 lines). 18 The Bund

NOTIFICATION No. 5467

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK.

Periodical Investment Deposits.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an allotment of Debentures in the 6 per cent. Loan of 1941 will be made on June 5, 1941 in respect of those balances which were qualified for allotment on May 5, 1941. Allotment will be made at 92½ per cent.

By Order,

G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, May 24, 1941.

NOTIFICATION No. 5468

Dancing Saloon and Tavern

The issue of a Dancing Saloon and an interim Tavern Licence in favour of Mr. Hsu Kai Fong of Lane No. 504 House No. 7 Avenue Foch in respect of the premises No. 65 Gordon Road is under consideration and any objection thereto must be submitted in writing to the undersigned before 12 noon on Tuesday, June 3, 1941.

By Order,

G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, May 24, 1941.

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY (N.C.B.)

JOINTLY WITH THE

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHINA, INC.,

20 MUSEUM ROAD, SHANGHAI

A Meeting will be held in the Auditorium on Thursday, May 29, 1941, at 5:30 p.m., when a Lecture will be given by PROFESSOR DONALD ROBERTS,

entitled

"INTERPRETATION OF CHINESE HISTORY"

The Chair will be taken by

A. H. GEORGE, Esq., C.M.G.

THE MEETING IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

N. MAAS,
Hon. Secretary (R.A.S.)

12876

TIENTSIN LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Hongkong Companies Ordinances)

7% GENERAL MORTGAGE LOAN 1929

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Meeting of 7% Debenture Holders will be held in the Board Room of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Tientsin, on Wednesday, June 11, 1941, at 4 p.m. Holders of Bearer Debentures are requested in order to facilitate the purpose of this Meeting, to notify the Secretary at the earliest possible date of the amount of their respective holdings.

BUSINESS: To receive a proposal from the Directors for the redemption of the 7% Debenture Issue (1929/1951).

By Order of the Board,

I. S. ANNAND,
Secretary.

Tientsin, May 15, 1941. 12877

和昌公司
WOO BROTHERS & CO., OR WOO BROS.

NOTICE

From May 19, the Public is hereby notified that the nature of the business of the above firm is limited to that of Real Estate Agents only. Any Agreement or Contract which is made with the above firm will be valid only if it bears the joint signatures of Messrs. G. Y. Woo & B. Y. Woo.

G. Y. WOO, B. Y. WOO,
for Woo Brothers & Co.

-7537

Model Dairy for Model Milk

"As standard as sterling silver"

Licensed to sell Grade "A" Dairy Products

8 TIFENG ROAD. TELEPHONE 21097

12894

WOMEN

are wiser than men because they know less and understand more. That is why they call the attention of their lesser halves to the necessity for protecting the family jewellery and furs by ALL RISKS insurance.

C. E. SPARKE
INSURANCE OFFICE
Agents:
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782 Assets £30,000,000
18 The Bund Telephone 11303

NORGE
for refrigeration

COLUMBIA RADIO
British and Best

ELECTRIC AND MUSICAL INDUSTRIES (CHINA) LTD.
878 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
Telephone 36865

REAL SERVICE
plus courtesy and fair prices at our motor car repair shops:

MARK L. MOODY
Fed. Inc., U.S.A.
410 Rue Bourgeat Telephone 72200
640 Avenue Foch Telephone 30118
After We Sell—WE SERVE

NOTICE

The Forty-ninth Annual General Meeting of Members of the Swimming Bath Club will be held in the Club House at 6.15 p.m. on May 30, 1941.

The Bath will be open for Members at 6 a.m. on that date.

W. J. MOCKETT,
Hon. Secretary,

12816

GENERAL STORAGE

HONGKEW-YANGTSZEPOO DISTRICT

Effective June 15, 1941, rates on General Storage will be increased. The new charges will apply to Cargo on storage at June 15, 1941, in addition to cargo arriving on and after that date.

Particulars may be had on application to:—

American Securities Corporation
D. H. Benjamin & Sons Storage, Ltd.
Commercial Express & Storage, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.
G. E. Marden & Co., Ltd.

12854

CULTY DAIRY
The Home of Quality Milk
Pasteurised Grade "A"
1567 AVENUE JOFFRE, TELEPHONE 70126
General Managers: KEYLOCK & PRATT
13443

AISHI
DENTAL OFFICE

DENTAL SURGEON
Dr. M. YAGATA
Artificial Porcelain Teeth
(Jacket Crown)
50 Kiukiang Road,
Mitsui Bank Building, 1st Floor
Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Telephone 14273

Men's Summer Suits
Made to Order
from $45
AUGAN'S TAILOR
300 Kiangse Rd. (Cor. Nanking Rd.)

-7606

NEVER

IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN CONFLICT WAS SO MUCH OWED BY SO MANY TO SO FEW

YOU are one of the many.

PAY YOUR DEBT

THE CENTRAL BRITISH WAR FUND remits to R.A.F. Comforts Supply Committee.

Send your donation to The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. G. H. Stacey C/o Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.

BUNGALOW AT TSINGTAO

British lady has a beautiful furnished bungalow at Tsingtao on the beach for four months (June to September inclusive) and wishes to share it with another lady or family. Apply Box 3663, NCDN.

12850

SANUS!

The only Saline Table Water procurable in Shanghai at an
ECONOMICAL PRICE

As health-giving and delicious as any Natural Spring Water

PRODUCTS OF THE AQUARIUS CO.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

Established over 100 Years

MARINE, FIRE, MOTOR CAR, ACCIDENT INSURANCE

26, The Bund H. C. B. WAY
Telephone 12981 *Branch Manager.*

THE SHANGHAI DIRECTORY

(July Edition of the China Hong List)

Firms and private residents who have not sent in information for the above Directory are notified that all entries close at noon on Friday, May 30, 1941.

The Shanghai Directory Office
17 The Bund

EWO GIN
Distilled in England
Obtainable at all Compradore Stores

RADIOS, PIANOS
Sale or Hire, Tune, Repair
SAM LAZARO
332 Nanking Road. Tel. 19225

12885

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	May 24 16.00	May 24 21.00	May 25 4.00	May 25 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.69	29.78	29.80	29.83
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.07	+0.09	+0.13	+0.13
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	+0.02	+0.08	+0.11	+0.05
Wind (direction)	NW/W	NNE	ENE	E
„ (miles per hour)	14.3	8.7	5.0	8.7
Temperature (Fahr.)	87.8°	76.3°	69.8°	74.7°
Humidity (per cent)	43	83	82	61
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	9	1	10	10
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report May 24	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.71	0.00	29.83
Temperature: min. 68.9° max. 95.4°	82.1°	+2.1°	68.0°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	17.53	—	14.12

Time and Tide	26/5	27/5	28/5	29/5	30/5	31/5	1/6
Sun rises at Shanghai	4.53	4.53	4.52	4.52	4.51	4.51	4.50
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.49	18.50	18.50	18.51	18.52	18.52	18.53
Moon rises at Shanghai	5.00	5.43	6.29	7.18	8.11	9.06	10.04
Moon sets at Shanghai	18.47	19.38	20.29	21.15	22.01	22.45	23.25
Flood makes Shai. (day)	10.35	11.00	11.28	11.51	12.07	12.55	13.40
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	15.20	15.45	16.13	16.43	17.30	5.59	6.49
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	12.15	12.40	13.15	13.38	14.26	15.15	16.11
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	10.40	10.50	10.65	10.65	10.05	9.69	9.30

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 24th :— Low and unsteady pressure over China: high and steady over Japan. Northeasterly to South-easterly winds along the China coast. Fine, cloudy and hot weather in China.

State on the morning of the 25th.:— Overcast and warm weather. Easterly breezes. Low and steady pressure.— Siccawei Observatory.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgement in these columns will be made in due course.

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

Balance brought forward $2,094,195

DONATIONS

Sale of G.Y.'s Kilt	150
Additional proceeds sale of Jerry Cards	25
Another One of Those	284
Sale of used postage stamps	20
Fuller,Miss Georgina A.	20
British Residents' Association—Waste Paper Sub-Committee	1,226
Jockey Room Pool	120
Alsatian—Empress of France	100
E. and E. (poker)	15
S.L.H.—Garden Bridge Post May 17	11
Rayden,Mrs.Ada	100
Mr/Mrs.N.M.	25
British Residents' Association—Waste Paper Sub-Committee	300
Members of Shanghai Engineers' Club	53
British Residents' Association War Efforts Sub-Committee—Stickers	500
British Residents' Association War Efforts Sub-Committee—Magazine Exchange	48
Sale of Paintings—I.A.D.	40
Archipoff,P.P.	30
Hunnex,C.E.	30
Wright,L.	50
Atmasingh,B.D.	50
Eite,Mrs.M.H.	10
Two Americans	500
Clark,G.W.	100
Miffy	400
Slippery Ann	20
Oliver,E.P.	250
The Concerned	248
Rayden,F.	1,000
Merriles,A.H.	75
K.Y. Anon	50
Wong, Henry	400
Hill,H.	20
Lee,John S.	25
D.J.	150
Thumbsup	100
A Refugee	10
Disappointment	5
A Lost Bet	1
Bowls	20
Cochrane,F.W.	100
Cumming,K.M.	1,000
Fuleihan,D.A.	100
Duty	5
Benavitch,J.	500

IN MEMORY OF R. C. VEIR

Janey & Bill	10
Norman & Pamela	5
Mum	25
Joan	5

IN MEMORY OF A. A. DOS REMEDIOS

Hyatt,Mr/Mrs.J.	10

IN MEMORY OF DR. W. E. O'HARA

Happer,G.D.	100

IN MEMORY OF MRS. L. BROOK

Gunther,Miss Ida H.	15
Campbell,Mrs.G.	5
Staff of the Property Dept. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	70
Fleming,Dorée	15
Kammerling,Mr/Mrs.H.	5
Harling,Mr/Mrs.H.R.	25
Heinzerling,H.E.	50
Wilhoit,Mrs.S.M.	5
Cheeseman,Mr/Mrs.J.A.	10
Solomon,Miss J.	15
Solomon,Miss F.	10
Puthod,Miss J.	10
Wilson,Miss F.	15
Frisch,Mrs.M.	5
V.A.B.	10
Latimer,Miss D.	20
Frances	10

IN MEMORY OF ENG. SUB.-LIEUT. H. C. AUST, R.N.

Aust,Mr/Mrs.E.A.	150

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

Buckley,Mr/Mrs.T.A.	10
Barbey,G.C.	10
Berthet,R.A.	20
Brown,W.J.	25
Cunio,E.C.	3
Davidson,D.H.	10
Eatson,J.W.	10
Emamcoden,S.	5
Graham,A.	10
Henry,W.C.	20
Keogh,P.G.	10
D.K.	10
Knox,H.C.	5
Sadler,G.	16
J.E.	25
Simpson,J.K.	25
Spikins,T.	20
Taylor,R.	20
Teller,E.	10
Thecbald,C.H.	10
Turner,W.	10
Waller,E.H.	5
Watson,T.	10
Whitter,J.F.	25
Wood,T.H.	10

$2,103,566

STERLING

Balance brought forward £25,354

DONATIONS

In memory of Wungie	25
Anon	10
Haiat,R.—U.S.$25 at 392½	6

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

Anon	2

£25,397

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge, Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

MONDAY, May 26.

	Reg.	Ord.
Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	*19.00	7.15
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Aust. N.Z. Indo-China and and Manila	16.00	17.00
Hongkong and Canton	* 16.30	17.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. and Europe via Siberia	18.30	20.00
Manila	19.30	20.00

TUESDAY, May 27.

Weihaiwei Chefoo and Tientsin	10.00	10.30
Hongkong and Canton	12.30	13.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00

*The night before.
X Provisional time subject to alterations.

Next parcel mail for U.S.A. close on June 7, 1941.

Canton-Hanoi-Saigon-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close on every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton for Hanoi on every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and for Saigon on every Monday and Bangkok on every Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Netherlands K.L.M. Air Mail Service (Batavia-Lydda) per steamer on May 28, at 5.30 p.m. for registered and at 6.30 p.m. for ordinary.

Royal Netherlands Indies Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per steamer to Saigon.

LARGE SELECTIONS OF
SUMMER CORSETRY
Girdles, Pantie Girdles, Belts, Corselettes and Suspender Belts
by "REGAL", "FORMFIT", "DE LUXE" "KLEINERTS", "MAIDEN FORM" & "JANTZEN"
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

WANTED children's nurse with British passport, to travel and possibly stay Perth, Australia. Telephone 22085 or write Box 3859, NCDN. -7521

EXPERIENCED Chinese clerk wanted by foreign company for work at Poutung. Must have good knowledge of English and bookkeeping. Apply stating qualifications, references, age and salary expected. Box 3854, NCDN. -7511

WANTED for outport, foreign, experienced architectural draftsman speaking French. A-1 references. Reply Box 3726, NCDN. 12740

Business Opportunities

INDIAN cotton, 100 bales; Virginia tobacco, 25 bales; musk five pounds, for sale. Address Box 3792, NCDN. -7395

Educational

MRS. H. Beesley gives individual tuition in Pitman's shorthand/touch typewriting. Rapid progress assured. Telephone 79887. -7416

COMPLETE commercial course, shorthand (Gregg/Pitman), typewriting, English, commercial correspondence, bookkeeping, coding, filing, students prepared for Pitman, Gregg and London Chamber of Commerce examinations. Class or individual tuition. Moderate fees. Apply Mrs. Sweeney, Steno-Typist Academy, 173-301 Seymour Road 12830

YOUNG lady teaches English, German. Highly recommended. Reasonable prices. Good method. Box 3291, NCDN. -6458

THE SHANGHAI Business College. Oral classes. Shorthand, typewriting, English, bookkeeping/accountancy. Successes second to none in Shanghai. Many qualified placed in suitable positions after few months' study. Apply for syllabus, 320 Szechuen Road (Second Floor). Telephone 17733. 12626

LEARN to drive at George's Automobile Driving School. Lessons given courteously and satisfactorily. Success absolutely guaranteed. 102 Rue Marcel Tillot, Apartment 94, Telephone 84916. -7148

Miscellaneous

IF you have anything whatsoever for sale or wish to purchase, telephone or send us a note and our representative will call on you. Our terms are cash. Chesterfield Art Secondhand Goods Store, 1469 Bubbling Well Road, telephone 36334. 12799

BRITISH lady, well known in Shanghai, willing take care of furnished apartment during Summer months, preferably Settlement. Can furnish guarantees, pay part expenses. Please address Box 3861, NCDN. -7523

TWO tennis lawns available for a few outside members Bubbling Well district. Telephone 60121 between 11-12 -7478

Holiday Resorts

LUXURIOUS rooms, excellent board, special terms for May/June. Best location, two minutes' walk from German/Strand Beach, White House 20 Hwei Chuan Road, Tsingtao. 12224

INFORM Augusta Transportation Co., 20 Hwei Chuan Road, Tsingtao. We meet you at the boat, care for baggage, offer rooms with/without board, flats, bungalows, houses. Rent/sale. 12223

TO LET in Tsingtao, for Summer season, one new, beautiful, luxuriously furnished, modern residence, living-room, dining-room, two bedrooms, boudoir, two bathrooms, garage, servants' quarters, and one furnished bungalow of one big room, closets, bathroom, kitchen and servants' quarters. Telephone 73784 from 9-12 and 2-5. 12654

Radios

WE hire, sell, buy, exchange and repair radios. Universal Radio Co., 280 Kiangse Road, telephone 11965. 12413

WILL pay high price for old radios. Reply Box 3831, NCDN. -7477

TROY radio combination, portable, 6 tubes. Plays everywhere, enjoyable while travelling. Demonstration without obligation. Triangle Motors. 99 Cardinal Mercier. -7446

RADIO repairs with modern instruments, by foreign expert. Radio Record Works, Telephone 51262, 73109. -7371

Personal

ENGLISHMAN, extremely lonely, seeks companionship of independent lady, preferably English, French or German refugee. Box 3921, NCDN. 12879

FOREIGN lady (British) wishes meet English gentleman (38) for ever-lasting friendship. Box 3896, NCDN. -7592

BRITON, 39, lonely, would like to meet lady for friendship. Apply Box 3905, NCDN. -7603

Offices, Shops, Godowns

SMALL shop space with telephone, furniture and fittings for sale, located in Kiangse Road, near Nanking Road. For particulars apply to Mr. Z. B. Tsiang, 146 Rue Ratard. Telephone 85568, 5-6 p.m. -7561

WANTED, office space, down-town, 800/1000 sq. ft. Reply to Box 3888, NCDN. -7574

WANTED, office space, down-town, 600/1200 square feet. Reply to Box 3735, NCDN. -7292

GODOWN space, approximately 2,000 sq. ft. to sublet on third-floor of godown on Chaofoong Road, near Broadway. Telephone 13630. 12881

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of fifteen dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.10.

ENGLISH, French, German, Italian correspondent, office assistant, business experience, excellent references, 29, desires position. Box 3856, NCDN. -7516

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, with good knowledge of English, desires immediate position to take charge of posting, filing, invoicing, etc. Salary: $250 inclusive of allowances. Box 3920, NCDN. -7626

FOREIGN accountant, 10 years experience in British firms, can take charge whole set of books, seeks position. Reply Box 3870, NCDN. -7539

A position of trust is desired by presentable foreigner, 31, neutral. Experienced in correspondence and general commercial usage. Advertiser is progressive, adaptable and morally stable, seeks betterment. 10 years in present position. Box 3850, NCDN. -7507

CHINESE-English translator seeks part time work. Please reply to Post Office Box 5012. -7565

YOUNG British widow seeks position as housekeeper, children's nurse or companion. Willing to accept moderate salary. Apply Box 3886, NCDN. -7566

For Sale—Miscellaneous

SHARKSKIN suit lengths $53. Dinner jacket $34. Progress Trading Co., 209/812 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Telephone 11976. -7627

PERSIAN carpet, about 9 x 12 and one rug in good condition. Tightly knotted best quality. Box 3786, NCDN. -7384

LACE gloves 14 colors 70 cents; gentlemen's sport gloves $3.00; Ladies Handkerchiefs 3 for $1.00; evening bags $6.50; embroidered kimonos $23.50; Lace and Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 12753

ROSENTHAL dinner, mocha, tea sets, Meissen figures, heavy crystalware. 1823/A Avenue Joffre, Dr. Weiss. -7227

LARGE English perambulator, play pen, scales, table and bath. Telephone 37547. 12868

GRAND piano: Grotrian Steinway, like new, owner leaving, must sacrifice Telephone 73094. 12875

TWO refrigerators: one Westinghouse, one General Electric, in perfect condition. Medium sizes. Telephone 73793 and 72232. -7519

SINGER sewing machines, as good as new, at reasonable prices. Room 138, Hamilton House. -7607

MOUTRIE piano, fine blackwood furniture, superior E. P. and cut-glassware, etc. 477 Avenue Foch. -6386

UPHOLSTERED drawing-room suites, three pieces and loose covers; daybeds, Beauty-Rest mattress, loose covers; oak and teakwood tables, carved dining-room suite, 11 pcs. Also writing desks and cabinets, etc. Telephone 72793 and 72232. -7519

FOR SALE, from stock, Shanghai, ferro silicon, 30 per cent; ferro manganese 65 per cent and 90 per cent. Telephone 30954. -7478

INSPECT our newly arrived antiques, rarities and curios. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Art. -7008

NEW arrivals: deluxe paintings by ancient, modern masters; complete silver cutlery and glass sets. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Art. -7006

VACUUM-CLEANER, Hoover, Electrolux Nilfisk, with guarantee for proper working. Inspection: 124 Sassoon House. -7411

FOR SALE, upright Moutrie piano, excellent tone. US$70. Telephone 71437. 12860

Chinese Servants

COOK-BOY and amah, good workers. Reliable, trustworthy. Last place seven years. Telephone 14967.

72782 GENERAL Employment Agency. Reliable cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, coolies, rickshaws. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -7367

COOK-BOY and wash amah available June 1. Clean, industrious and honest. Please telephone Drummond, 11010, during office hours. 12874

WANTED experienced baby amah, should be personally recommended by former employer. Telephone 74638. 12870

WANTED, travel-amah possessing passport. Telephone Butt, 22085. -7528

73148 CENTRAL Employment Agency, British. The last word in household servants. 833/17 Avenue Joffre. -6652

Lost

ONE Godown Warrant No. 2091 of A. F. Ollerdessen, Godown No. 5, issued to Messrs. S. K. Pei, 貝世嘉 containing 8 bales of 4 ply Jute Twine "Duck" brand is hereby declared lost and invalid. S. K. Pei.

LOST, Customs Triplicate covering rubber tyres and tubes. Total 24 packages marked M.M.C. Shanghai Nos. 6223/4, 6227/45, 1355/7, ex ss. Hakone Maru, from Marseille on 25/4/1940, No. 3/1492 app. No. 33 B/L. No. 18/1 is hereby declared null and void. Commercial Express & Storage Federal Inc., USA. 12791

BILL of Lading No. 58, ss. President Hayes, from New York, for three cases nail clippers, etc., has been lost and is considered null and void. James Magill & Co. 12775

Cameras

WANTED for Contax: wide-angle lens, tele-lens, filters. Address Box 3867, NCDN. 12882

Motor Cars and Cycles

WE buy for cash, sell on easy terms and exchange cars, trucks. Telephone 70152, Triangle Motors. -7440

WANTED by private party closed car making minimum 23 m.p.g., not older 1937. Offers to Box 3901, NCDN. -7539

AUSTIN 7 coach, Ford small van, 1934 Terraplane sedan, 1933 Studebaker sedan, 1936 Opel coach for sale. 861 Avenue Foch, telephone 74500. -7512

BUICK wanted, 1937-1940. Telephone 32891, Mr. Yih. -7419

WANTED, Ford 4-door sedan, 4-cylinder, or economical car 1930/1933. Telephone 52411. -7327

CASH for your car. Apply to Jenny's Motors, 177 Route Amiral Courbet. Telephone 73939. -6394

IF you are buying a used car, invest in an Austin. Auto Palace, telephone 70180. 12886

1936 Willys sedan; 1934 Austin seven; 1935 Studebaker convertible coupe. Telephone 14847 office hours. -7464

Wanted to Rent

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